"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, showers tonight and tomorrow; cool; wind northeasterly.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,650. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

HAIG BREAKS INTO HINDENBURG LINE; FRESNOY IS TAKEN

A Smashing Attack East of Arras Gives British a Grip on Main German Defenses.

SECTOR NEAR QUEANT HELD

First Rush Drove Germans from Cherisy and Part of Bullecourt, but They Won Them Back.

CANADIANS AGAIN VICTORS

Two-Mile Front North and South of Fresnoy Captured with Town —Many Germans Taken.

LONDON, May 3.—Striking his fourth terrific blow against the German front, east and southeast of Arras today, General Haig penetrated the Hindenburg line west of Queant, (about five miles east by south of Croisilles,) and was still holding a sector there tonight in the face of powerful and almost continuous counterattacks by the foe.

This notable gain near Queant is chronicled in laconic style by the official British bulletin, but unofficial reports state that the successes, originally won in that region were of a much greater character. The Reuter correspondent reported early that the British troops had reached Cherisy, (northeast of Croisilles,) broken across the Hindenburg line toward Riencourt and entered Bullecourt, both these places lying directly east of Croisilles. A later dispatch from the same correspondent, however, says that after having established themselves on the outer edge of Bullecourt, Haig's soldiers were driven back by a fierce counterattack, which also forced them back through Cherisy again.

Between Fontaine-lez-Croisilles and Bullecourt, however, about 600 yards of the original Hindenburg line, which ran from Queant northwesterly toward Arras, was penetrated and rolled up. This fighting was close to the Queant-Drocourt switch. Work on this new system is proceeding with feverish haste, according to prisoners, and the stubborn resistance the Germans are offering is to prevent the necessity of their occupying the new line before it is ready for prolonged defensive action.

Fresnoy Won by Canadians.

The British drive toward Cherisy, Bullecourt, and Queant was at the southern end of today's major operation, which covered a range of nearly eighteen miles, although pressure was not exerted along this entire front. At the north the chief attack was in the neighborhood of Fresnoy, seven and one-half miles northeast of Arras and just east of Arleux, which was taken Friday by the Canadians.

Arleux and Fresnoy having been looped about with intricate trench fortifications, have formed one of the strongest points on the Mericourt-Oppy-Gavrelle line, running slightly southwest from Lens to the Scarpe, and are one of the last of the older fixed positions protecting the Drocourt-Queant switch to the Hindenburg line.

Fresnoy was captured, the Canadian troops being victors after terrific combats for the German positions, which changed hands frequently, but finally remained in the assailants' possession. A front of two miles was won north and south of Fresnoy, while to the southward the British gained a foothold in the German trench system north of Oppy.

Several hundred prisoners were taken by Haig's men during the day, and the official report asserts that the Germans also lost heavily in killed and wounded as the result of their stiff resistance and desperate attempts to regain lost ground.

The day report of the War Office says:

Heavy fighting is taking place all along the front from the Hinderburg line south to the Sensée River to the Acheville-Vimy Road.

Our troops are making progress and have already captured a number of strong hostile positions.

Large German Reserves Used.

The official report from headquarters in France tonight reads:

Fierce fighting occurred throughout the day from west of Queant to north of Fresnoy, four miles east of the village of Vimy. The enemy again employed large reserves of men and guns and delivered repeated counterattacks practically along the whole battle front.

These hostile forces suffered heavily from our concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire, both while assembling prior to the attack and during the actual assault.

In the face of obstinate resistance our troops this morning penetrated a sector of the Hindenburg line west of Queant and have maintained themselves there all day against constant and powerful counterattacks.

Further progress also was made in the neighborhood of Cherisy, astride the Arras-Cambrai bank of the Scarpe, where the positions, which changed hands frequently and were defended with great determination, are now in our possession.

On the left of the battle front we captured the village of Fresnoy, and the enemy's positions south and north of Fresnoy on a front of two miles. We also gained a footing in the enemy's trench system north of Oppy.

Progress was made at other points, and the fighting continues.

In addition to the enemy's severe losses in killed and wounded we captured several hundreds of German prisoners.

Great activity in the air continues. Four German airplanes were brought down yesterday in the air fighting, and another hostile machine was shot down in our lines. In addition, our airplanes drove down five other enemy machines out of control and destroyed four German kite balloons. One of our machines is missing.

Attacked at Darkest Hour.

The British attacked in the darkest hour preceding dawn, says the Reuter correspondent. The infantry assault was delayed until half an hour after the half moon had gone down. The night was clear and star-lit, and the almost ceaseless flashing of guns gave definite [illegible] shadowy outlines of the [illegible]

Continued on Page 3.

Northcliffe's Home Shelled By German Destroyers

Lord Northcliffe's country home on the Isle of Thanet was damaged by shell fire when German destroyers made a raid on Margate and Broadstairs on Feb. 26. Lord Northcliffe was in his home during the attack, which took place about 11 o'clock in the evening. The wife and daughter of his gardener were killed, and their cottage was practically destroyed.

These facts were made known by steamship passengers arriving from abroad yesterday.

CHANCELLOR SOON TO SPEAK ON PEACE

Will Yield to Reichstag's Demands for More Definite Statement of Views.

FACES STRONG OPPOSITION

Conservatives Censure Him for Weakness — Industrial Magnates Ask 'German Peace.'

COPENHAGEN, May 3, (via London.) —Parliamentary correspondence in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt confirms the report that the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, is to speak at an early date in the Reichstag on the foreign situation, with particular reference to the peace question. The Chancellor's appearance in the Reichstag so soon after his recent speech on foreign affairs is due to the insistent demand of the Deputies for more information, they not being satisfied with the communications of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, and Vice Admiral Capelle, Minister of the Navy, and other Government representatives in the sessions of the Reichstag Main Committee. One of the members remarked of these utterances that they contained nothing beyond what had already appeared in the newspapers.

The present session of the Reichstag is likely to be short. The House will probably discuss the budget and taxes and then adjourn for the Summer. The Prussian Diet will also probably adjourn for the Summer on May 15, thus giving the Government a free hand, undisturbed by parliamentary debates during the time when important developments in the food problem, the conduct of the war, and perhaps the peace question are expected.

The Diet Steering Committee has decided to postpone the debates on the new measure dealing with the law of entail until the Autumn, if the Reichstag keeps off the same ground. This would mean the disappearance, for the time at least, of one of the chief subjects of discord between the Liberals and Conservatives.

The Government measure was framed particularly to prevent those profiting greatly by the war from buying big estates and setting their families up among the landed aristocracy.

Campaign Against the Chancellor.

Such German newspapers as are now permitted to reach here, although evidently carefully selected for the absence of military news or any information in regard to the strike movement, indicate that the campaign against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg is again in full swing. The Conservatives, although insisting as usual that the other parties observe a political truce in the interests of the Fatherland, have adopted and published a set of resolutions sharply attacking the Chancellor and censuring the Government for weakness and vacillation on the peace question and in dealing with the strike agitation.

The resolutions express grave grief and concern at the steadily growing influence of the Socialists, whose peace-making efforts are declared to be leading Germany to the brink of ruin. Apparently this attack was timed to coincide with the opening of the Reichstag, and it is significant that the resolutions are endorsed by the Free Conservative wing under Baron von Seydlitz. Baron von Seydlitz has hitherto been far less of an extremist than Count von Westarp and Herr von Heydebrand, leaders of the regular or Junker Conservatives.

Among the papers which are directing their fire against the Chancellor are the Conservative organs, the Kreuz-Zeitung and the Deutsche Tageszeitung. They accuse the Premier of endangering the monarchy and of sailing a course prescribed by the Socialists. The Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, in a long survey of the situation, declares that the political life of Germany is now passing through an era of strife and difference of opinion on external and internal questions, which daily grow more lively and of broader dimensions.

The correspondent says that dissatisfaction with the Government's policy is growing in all directions, and that its reticence on peace terms is being used to intensify mutual suspicions and the antagonisms of the parties. The Socialist leaders, he continues, do not hesitate to explain and justify the latest strike movement on the ground of the delay in reforming the Prussian franchise. On the other hand, the Pan-German reactionaries stop at nothing to prevent the formation of a majority party, capable of realizing the needed reforms in the body politic.

Strife Likely in the Reichstag.

The writer declares that the National Liberals are coquetting with the Conservatives, and that the opportunistic Clerical Centre is intent only on a preservation of its own influence. His picture of the situation at the opening of the Reichstag is, in other words, one of general strife, in which each man's hand is against every other, a condition promising an illuminating parliamentary discussion on all the questions in dispute. This condition of affairs probably explains the decision of the Socialists, whom their opponents accuse of having captured the Chancellor, to postpone the proposed interpellation on peace and perhaps put the brakes on a discussion of the problem of political reform.

The Berlin Vorwärts, in an editorial signed by Herr Landsberg, a Socialist Deputy, attempts to convince the workmen of the necessity of going easy with reforms until peace is secured.

The "no indemnity" plank of the Socialist peace platform has been selected by his opponents for their

Continued on Page 9.

What to take to Training Camp.
Take what you need, but remember the more you take the bigger the nuisance. Camp Life gives you no bread-trucks. The Rogers Peet Company are giving [illegible] upon request a copy of their "Roll Recall," which suggests from actual [illegible] field equipment needed by every soldier's outfitting. Include—Advt.

MOVE TO AID FRANCE FIRST IN TRANSPORTATION

Her Request for 10,000 Railway Men, Cars, and Track Is to be Met.

VOLUNTEERS ARE EXPECTED

But President Might Get Power from Congress to Draft Workers if Necessary.

WILLARD TELLS OF PLANS

How American Roads Will Conserve Equipment to Spare Some for Shipment Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In addition to a detachment of American troops on the western front, France has asked America for 10,000 railway workers of all kinds to man her trains and take over the handling of her transportation to relieve the shortage of man power, and for 1,500 miles of railroad track. This became known today after the members of the French mission had left Washington for their tour of the West. The United States can furnish the men and the material, and the proposal needs only the final approval of the President to be carried out. In order to furnish them, however, American railroad schedules will have to be drastically curtailed.

The international transportation question dominated the war situation today. Daniel Willard of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense made it clear today in a speech delivered before the conference of State Councils of Defense that plans are already under way to curtail passenger train service and economize in every way on local transportation in order to send abroad the men and the rolling stock of which the Allies are in so much need. The General Railroad Board of the council is working steadily on a plan for readjusting schedules to meet this demand.

The suggestion that the Government might wish to send railroad men to France to take over the operation of part of the French railway system has raised the question as to how these workers could be obtained. It was recalled tonight that the Administration Railroad bill, introduced in the House of Representatives at the beginning of the present session of Congress, provided that the Government should have the power in time of war, through Presidential proclamation, of taking over and operating the national railways and of drafting the railroad operatives into the Government service. It has been suggested, therefore, that the passage of this bill might permit the President to draft railway workers for working in France as well as troops.

It is not known whether the Government authorities have in mind the use of this power if they decide to give France the railway assistance she wishes. It is considered probable, however, that the Government would have little difficulty in obtaining enough volunteers for this service among the country's railroad men even if it does not desire to extend the draft system to labor as well as the military service. Aside from the provisions of the new railroad bill, it is pointed out that it is within possibilities that the Selective Draft Army bill might permit the drafting of railroad men into the military service who could be ordered to duty on the French roads.

The President's recent proclamation to the American people, it was recalled tonight, made it plain that the Administration intends to conduct this war as one of complete national service, and it is considered probable that the President and his advisers have had in their minds from the beginning the possibility that American service to our allies might include industrial aid abroad as well as at home. It is believed from the support already accorded the Selective Draft bill that the country is willing to countenance the most complete national organization and centralized control of the national resources for the successful prosecution of the war.

In his speech Mr. Willard remarked that other nations have discontinued passenger schedules entirely, but the American Government hopes by eliminating duplication and reducing the number of passenger trains to the minimum without inconveniencing the public severely to keep passenger trains running. As far as possible passenger locomotives will be transferred to freight traffic, and Mr. Willard expressed the hope that 4,000 of the 14,000 passenger locomotives in the country could be so used.

"The General Railroad Board of the Defense Council," Mr. Willard said, "comprised of five railway Presidents, who are operating the country's lines as one system, is working on these measures now. By reducing the time allowed shippers to load and unload cars we will save 245,000 freight cars for one trip a year. Germany has reduced the loading and unloading time limit to six hours. We can reduce our present limit from forty-eight to twenty-four, and although it will cause some inconvenience, it is in the interest of all the people.

"There will be more war time rail business than the lines can handle. The country's systems are hauling more freight than ever before, but they cannot carry all that is in sight and it will be necessary for the General Railroad Board to decide which classes of freight shall have preference. Already the board has said coal must go first and we are filling the country's coal yards for next Winter. What is the next most important commodity, remains to be decided. The Department of Agriculture asked that seeds and agricultural implements be moved and they, too, are being given preference.

He then gave an instance of the new effort to secure economy of transportation by saying that hitherto railway lines have taken coal from the East to the Pacific Coast in steel cars and returned the cars empty. The railroad board had the shippers put their coal in box cars, and the cars are now returned loaded with freight.

"It caused some inconvenience in unloading," Mr. Willard said, "but everybody concerned patriotically agreed to accept the change."

"We are now rushing coal from the central fields to the Northwest by way of the Great Lakes," he added, "and all other freight goes behind this coal. I can say I believe this means there will be no coal shortage in that region."

The question of getting coal to France has also been one of the important questions placed before the American Government by the allied commissions and is now being considered by the Council of National Defense, through F. S. Peabody of Chicago, a member of one of the council committees. If shipping for transporting it can be secured, the coal shortage in France will make it more economical for her to secure its supply in the United States rather than in England, where the prices have risen to an unprecedented height. The two related questions of railroad transportation and [illegible] necessarily being consid-

Continued on Page 2.

The Greenbrier [illegible] Springs, W. Va. Ideal time [illegible] night from New Y[illegible] [illegible] for details apply to C[illegible] Advt.

Chile Breaks with Germany; Minister Demands Passports

LONDON, May 3. — The Chilean Minister to Germany has demanded his passports, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The dispatch says:

"A message received from Berlin says the Chilean Minister to Germany has demanded his passports and announced a rupture of relations between Chile and Germany. The news caused the greatest annoyance in political circles, where efforts were being made to avoid a break with both Chile and Argentina, in order to preserve some friendships in South America.

"Instructions have been given for Chilean citizens to be treated as enemy citizens. It is feared that it will be impossible in the present circumstances for the Chilean legation to leave Germany."

ANTI-CENSORSHIP TIDE FLOODS HOUSE

Clark, Mann, Kahn, and Many Other Members Attack Press Clause in the Spy Bill.

ITS DEFEAT IS PREDICTED

Webb Offers Substitute, but It Fails to Allay Opposition— Vote Expected Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Apparently apprehensive concerning the fate of the censorship section of the Espionage bill, Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee offered a substitute section during a debate given largely to attacks on that measure in the House today. The Webb substitute did not allay the opposition to Section 4, nor did it remove the possibility of abridgment of freedom of speech and a free press during the war.

Sentiment against the censorship provision became so strong that its leading opponents confidently declared tonight that the section would be stricken out before final passage of the measure.

Influential members of the House aligned themselves today against the censorship section, which probably will go to a vote tomorrow. Speaker Clark, Representative Mann, the minority leader; Representative Kahn, who led the Administrations' fight for the Army Draft bill last week; Representative Fess, an authority on constitutional law, and others criticised the censorship section and announced their intention to vote against it. Little of the discussion was in defense of the section. So insistent were the demands for time to speak that the House agreed to a four-hour debate on the censorship section alone, although it had been discussed at length the previous day.

Several amendments are pending to perfect or make less drastic the provisions of Section 4, but the indications are that the test will come on the Webb substitute, sponsored by the Judiciary Committee, and the Graham amendment to strike all reference to censorship from the bill. Representative McCormick, part owner of The Chicago Tribune, has pending an amendment to specify in detail the things about which there shall be no publication in time of war.

The Webb substitute was offered to meet objections that the original section authorized the President both to determine and punish violations of such proclamations as he may issue regarding censorship. The substitute reads:

Text of the Substitute.

During a war in which the United States is engaged or during a national emergency threatening war, the President is authorized from time to time to designate by proclamation the character of information concerning the national defense which in his opinion would be useful to the enemy, and thereupon it shall be unlawful for any person without proper authority to publish or communicate such information. Whoever violates this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment, or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government, or its representatives, or the publication of the same.

Here is the text of Section 4 as it now stands in the bill:

During any national emergency resulting from a war to which the United States is a party, or from threat of such a war, the President may, by proclamation, declare the existence of such emergency and, by proclamation, prohibit the publishing or communicating of, or the attempting to publish or communicate, any information relating to the national defense, which, in his judgment, is of such a character that it is or might be useful to the enemy. Whoever violates any such prohibition shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment, or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives, or the publication of the same.

After the offering of the committee substitute by Chairman Webb, the minority leader, Mr. Mann, said the first proposal undoubtedly was unconstitutional. The amended section, he said, might be constitutional, but Mr. Mann announced his purpose to vote against press censorship.

Speaker Clark Attacks Censorship.

Speaker Clark told the House that the words of the Constitution guaranteeing freedom of speech and a free press "are the most important part of the Constitution, barring none." "I believe the press censorship in this bill," he added, "is in flat contradiction of the Constitution, and although I do not claim to be a Constitutional lawyer, I think I know something about our Constitution. What if some newspapers do lie sometimes? It is better to stand for the lying that goes on than to abridge the freedom of the press."

The Speaker and Mr. Kahn praised the loyalty of newspapers of the United States and the fidelity with which Washington newspaper correspondents respected confidences. Speaker Clark referred rather humorously to the fact that he had been "lambasted" in the press and mentioned the criticism of his stand on the conscription issue. With a touch of irony which brought laughter, the Speaker asked "why do the newspa-

Continued on Page 2.

PLAN TO PUT ALL FOOD AND FUEL IN CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT; ALLIES TO BUY THROUGH WASHINGTON

TO HANDLE MONEY ALSO

Government Thus Will Displace J. P. Morgan & Co. in Both Activities.

MAY APPOINT COMMITTEE

Cabinet Officer Likely to Head It and Entente Representatives to be Members.

BRITISH AGENT JUBILANT

Sir Hardman Lever Says It Lifts Great Load — Sees Germany Facing Financial Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The United States Government from now on will take into its own hands the fiscal agency for the Allies in this country through handling the $3,000,000,000 loan which the Administration has decided to furnish them, thus displacing in that capacity the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which has been acting as the Allies' financial agent since they first began borrowing money in America. This was disclosed today by Sir Hardman Lever of the British mission in the course of an interview with newspaper correspondents.

Although Sir Hardman did not authorize the statement, it is understood that after the expenditure of the $200,000,000 which has already been loaned the Government will also take over from the Morgan firm the function of purchasing agent for the Allies, thus assuming complete control both of the disposition of the allied credit and of its actual expenditure in the purchase of munitions in the United States.

The final arrangements for the purchasing agency, it is understood, have not been definitely worked out, but they will probably take the form of a committee, headed perhaps by a Cabinet officer, and including in its membership representatives of the allied Governments most concerned.

Means Economy to the Allies.

The decision to place the whole disposition of the loan and its expenditure in the control of the United States Treasury Department is, perhaps, the most important outcome of the financial conferences between the British and American officials which has yet been announced. Sir Hardman Lever refused to state what commission his Government has been paying the Morgan firm for its services, but it is understood that the saving to the Allies through handling the whole matter directly with the Government will be appreciable.

It was also learned that the question whether the Allies, through the agency of the American Government, will be able to purchase supplies at the same advantageous price as the United States will obtain for its own needs, is under consideration by the American and British officials. Sir Hardman Lever refused to answer a question directly on this point, saying it was a matter to be determined in the future. The assumption of the purchasing function by the American Government does, however, put out of the question any danger that the Allies will be compelled to pay extortionate prices for their supplies, as they might be forced to do were they to continue going into the open market through a private agent.

The experience of the British munitions experts on the price regulation question has been sought since the arrival of the Balfour mission, in order to give the American Government the full benefit of the results of British policy toward war munitions prices. The British Government, Sir Hardman Lever said this afternoon, has found it necessary not only to allow a normal profit, but to give a special profit in addition as a bonus to increase and expedite production. Under the Defense of the Realm act, the British Government has full authority to commandeer plants, just as the American Government now has if it cannot get its supplies at a fair price, but it has found the bonus profit scheme highly satisfactory in dealing with private firms.

Allies' Financial Troubles Solved.

Sir Hardman Lever expressed the deep satisfaction which the Allies feel at having their financial difficulties relieved by the assistance of the United States, and pointed out the advantage to the United States of spending the money which it has loaned to the Allies here, thus returning it to American banks to furnish the basis for further credit.

"I have always been of opinion," he said, "that once this country made up its mind that its duty required a change from neutrality to belligerency it would jump into the war with both feet. But I am sure that all of us have been deeply impressed by the genuine anxiety which is being displayed to give the fullest help to the cause of which America is capable in as many ways as possible, and to apply her weight when it will be most effective.

"But there is a particular direction in which this country can give, and is giving, immediate and immense valuable help. I refer, of course, to finances; and this is what I presume you wish to hear me talk about. It takes months to raise an army and train it, months

Continued on Page 2.

LIFE INS[illegible] SOLDIERS
The World[illegible] now issues the best[illegible] for details apply to C[illegible] Advt.

Government Finds 15,000 Skilled Shipwrights Who Will Build the New Wooden Fleet

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In announcing tonight that the Department of Labor's employment agencies throughout the country had registered 15,000 skilled shipbuilders for work on the great wooden merchant fleet, Secretary Wilson said this achievement was "only a minor step in the nation-wide mobilization of labor" proposed by the Administration as a war measure. He made a plea for popular support and co-operation and for a large Congressional appropriation for mobilization work.

"Organization of the man power of our vital industries at home is just as necessary in this war as the proper distribution and use of our man power at the front," the Secretary said. "The work is building up every day, and every day the department is locating new points to which labor must be diverted in order to avoid waste.

"Locating skilled labor has been one of the hardest problems confronting the Shipping Board in connection with its plans to create the great fleet of wooden freighters which is necessary if we are to keep the nations in the field against Germany supplied with food and munitions. Responding to the request from the board, the department telegraphed its employment agents in every seaport and every river or lake town in the country where shipbuilding has been carried on within recent years. The work of registering skilled workmen began at once, and the results were telegraphed to Washington.

"It is to extend this machinery and speed it up to war requirements that we seek to expand our employment machinery. The department has begun the organization of a great army of boys under military age and over 16 for work on the farms or wherever they are needed. This work will be directed independently of the employment agencies by William Edwin Hall of New York.

"The department also has definite commitments to furnish skilled mechanics for Government munition plants, arsenals, and navy yards, and to supplement the army of skilled farm laborers now being recruited by the Department of Agriculture with unskilled men, to aid in harvesting the crops."

The department has asked for an appropriation of $750,000 to build up and extend the existing machinery, in order to meet the demands now being made upon it by other departments in the interests of national defense.

DELUGE OF OFFERS FOR NEW BONDS

Subscriptions of a Million an Hour Reach Treasury from the Nation.

McADOO SPURS THE BANKS

New York City Enthusiastic in Its Support—Schiff Predicts "a Highly Successful Sale."

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary McAdoo today telegraphed to the 27,513 national and State banks and trust companies in the United States, authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the $2,000,000,000 bond offering, enlisting their co-operation, and requesting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons.

Subscriptions to the issue poured into the Treasury today at the rate of more than a million dollars an hour. There was every indication that the huge issue would be much over-subscribed. Virtually every large city and every State in the Union was represented in the hundreds of messages which began to come early in the day, and which poured in with increasing volume until the offices closed.

In his telegram today to the nation's financial institutions, Secretary McAdoo said:

You can render an invaluable service to your country by receiving subscriptions and co-operating with the Federal Reserve Bank in your district. Will you kindly do this and telegraph me at Government expense, as soon as practicable, a rough estimate of the amount of bonds you think will be subscribed by your bank and its customers?

To all Clearing House Associations in the country Mr. McAdoo sent the following telegram:

Will you kindly convey to the members of the Clearing House my appreciation of the tender of services I have received from them and beg them to co-operate heartily with the Federal Reserve Bank of your district in securing subscriptions to the $2,000,000,000 3½ per cent. loans? I think the appointment of local committees to assist the Federal Reserve Bank in its work will be a most helpful plan.

The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the Government and not arbitrarily. It is impossible to meet the tremendous financial requirements of our own Government and the Allies in carrying on the war with a less initial subscription than $2,000,000,000. The enthusiastic and patriotic co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking.

To the Federal Reserve Banks, upon which will fall the heaviest amount of detail work in connection with the flotation of the issue, Mr. McAdoo sent telegrams embodying his messages to the other institutions and requiring them to telegraph estimates of the estimates asked for would be placed at their disposal.

Negotiations continued today with representatives of the nations to which the United States is extending credit. Count di Cellere, the Italian Minister, received the full amount of the first $100,000,000 loan made by this Government to Italy instead of the installment of $25,000,000, which had been agreed upon tentatively a few days ago. It is understood that the change was made upon representations that the needs of Italy would be served best by a transfer of the entire amount at once. The money was paid out of the proceeds of the first offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and other funds in the Treasury.

The indications are that the Secretary of the Treasury soon will announce the size of the second offering of bonds.

The $100,000,000 loan to France, announced by Mr. McAdoo a few days ago, will be turned over to Ambassador Jusserand, in whole or part, within a day or two. In the meantime, details of the proposed initial loans to Belgium and to Russia are being formulated, and and an announcement, in the case of Belgium, is expected within a few days.

Secretary McAdoo today designated Robert W. Woolley, former Director of the Mint, as Director of Publicity for the bond issue. Mr. Woolley was publicity manager for the Democratic National Committee in the last campaign. Mr. Woolley proposed that he serve in his new post without pay, and Secretary McAdoo has accepted the offer.

The prospectus of the loan to be issued in a few days will be displayed in every post office, custom house, and internal

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PLAN A NATIONAL SERVICE RESERVE

Would Give Every One Who Is Willing a Chance to Do Something for the Nation.

ALL STATES REPRESENTED

Taft, Goethals, and Stimson Tentatively Accept Positions on Board to Head the Work.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Plans for a great national service reserve, made up of men not subject to draft into the army and of women, already approved by the War Department, were submitted to the Council of National Defense today at a conference with State Governors and representatives of State defense councils. Members of the reserve would be available for any service they could perform for the Government.

The plans were presented by George Wharton Pepper, a representative of the Pennsylvania State Defense Council and Chairman of a National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

The reserve would be headed by a board of nine nationally known men, which would operate through a national committee of members from all the States. Under the national committee there would be State and district committees, and in Washington a permanent headquarters committee would sit to carry on administrative work.

Membership on the board of nine has been tentatively accepted, it was said, by ex-President Taft, Major Gen. Goethals, and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War.

The purpose of the organization, as outlined to the Defense Council, would be to furnish any military or civic service which could not be performed by enlisted men, to aid in recruiting, to work under any private employer engaged on Government contracts, or on farms, and to supply the army and navy. When not in active service, reserve members could aid in home defense. They would receive compensation for the time spent in Government service.

One of the serious problems facing the Government, Mr. Pepper asserted, is to utilize the services of the thousands who are volunteering for any service they can render. Creation of the reserve, he said, would lift a burden from the shoulders of Government officials and give volunteers a chance to be of real service.

What States Can Do to Aid.

The Defense Council today gave the Governors and State representatives an outline of a program for State assistance to the Government in the conduct of the war. They were told that State Defense Councils could do these things:

Promote patriotic spirit and educate the people to the magnitude of the task ahead, aid in recruiting the National Guard, assist in carrying out the enrollment for the new army and in determining exemptions from draft, maintain labor standards, establish labor clearing houses, assist in getting workers to use their "broken time" on the farms, assist in getting idle men and boys to the farms, afford facilities in aiding the Government to collect revenues, help float the Liberty loan, organize central food production committees to work with the State Defense Councils, supply their own food requirements wherever possible, and reduce waste in the home.

The State Councils were asked to induce older and more responsible men to enter military training camps, as men going to the first camps probably will be advanced in grade in the near future.

Members of the Federal Council's organization outlined at length to the Governors, steps the Government is taking to put the country in a state of preparedness. Daniel Willard, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, described the work of the General Railroad Board, which is now operating the country's railroad lines as on a continental system.

American troops that go to France will have to use allied guns and munitions if they are to be of use in fighting against the Germans, Howard Coffin of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense told the Governors today. The Allies, he said, were manufacturing more munitions than they could use and could help supply the American soldiers.

The country will need more airplanes

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PRESIDENT ASKS POWER

Administration Sends Bill to Congress to Fix Prices of All Necessities of Life.

COULD SEIZE FACTORIES

Sweeping War Measure Even Provides for Taking Over All Sources of Supply.

BARS FOOD MANIPULATION

Officials Believe Mere Adoption of New Law Would Serve Purpose Without Enforcement.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Absolute authority to regulate in its discretion the production, distribution, and prices of food and other necessities during the war was asked of Congress today by the Administration.

In a sweeping bill, introduced with Administration approval by Chairman Lever of the House Agriculture Committee, it is proposed to empower the President, under the war clause of the Constitution, to take these measures whenever, in his opinion, the national emergency shall require:

To fix maximum and minimum prices for food, clothing, fuel, and other necessities, and the articles required for their production.

To prescribe regulations to govern the production of these commodities, and, if necessary, to requisition the producing factories, mines, or other establishments.

To compel holders of necessities to release them in amounts insuring equitable distribution.

To regulate exchanges in such a way as to eliminate market manipulation.

To compel railroads to give preference to the movement of necessities.

To levy such importation duties as he finds necessary to prevent excessive "dumping" of foreign products.

To impose limitations or prohibitions upon the use of grain in the manufacture of liquor.

In addition, the Secretary of Agriculture would be empowered to establish standard food grades, to license and control the manufacture, storage, and distribution of foods, to prescribe the percentage of flour to be milled from wheat, and to regulate the mixing of wheat flour with other flour in the making of bread and other foods.

Not Aimed at Business.

In a statement tonight Mr. Lever said there was nothing in the measure to disturb legitimate business activities, because "it is hoped that the mere conferring of the more extreme new powers will be sufficient without its becoming necessary to exercise them." It is known that officials of the executive branches of the Government hold the same view, believing that with such effective weapons in their possession they will encounter no difficulty in lining up on the side of the public interest all recalcitrant private agencies without legal action.

The bill is supplemental to the Administration food measure introduced in the House earlier in the week, providing for a survey of the country's food resources and conferring certain powers to prevent food speculation. This measure was ordered favorably reported from the Agriculture Committee today, after the committee had reduced the appropriation clause from $25,000,000 to approximately $20,000,000, and had eliminated a section authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to order the immediate sale of any food likely to become unfit for use by storage. The section will be incorporated in a third measure which is to confer broad powers on the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Lever expects to get both of the bills up for action in the House next week. The first is pending in the Senate now, and the supplemental measure probably will be presented there tomorrow.

"The new bill," said Mr. Lever, "deals with all the necessaries of life, including foods, feeds, shoes, clothing, fuel, and articles required for their production. The measure is intended only to meet the present emergency. It is limited to the period of the war and to a sufficient time thereafter for readjustment. It is based on the war clauses of the Constitution and is applicable throughout the country, irrespective of State lines.

"The purposes are to stimulate production, to reduce waste, to clear the channels of distribution, to prevent hoarding, to assure fair prices, to eliminate injurious speculation, to prohibit evil practices on exchanges, and to protect the public against extortion.

To Stimulate Production.

"The suggested legislation recognizes that the war will disturb the normal courses of trade. Accordingly, it provides machinery, first for stimulating production and regulating distribution so as to assure a fair profit to those entitled to it; secondly, for preventing the exploitation of necessaries of life by those who aim to take advantage of the war emergency to amass unearned fortunes. With these objects in view the bill vests wide authority in the Government to control the situation.

"It is hoped that the mere conferring of the more extreme powers will

Continued on Page 2.

be sufficient without its becoming necessary to exercise them. There is nothing in the measure to disturb legitimate business activities. If it hereafter appears essential to exercise the new powers, provision is made for prescribing the limitations of the conduct of these activities with such certainty that those affected should experience little difficulty in meeting the requirements. On the other hand, heavy penalties are provided for those unwilling to fall in line.

"The President is empowered to effect preference movements by common carriers in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of necessaries. He may also prescribe limitations, regulations, or prohibitions upon the use of foodstuffs in the production of alcohol and of alcoholic or nonalcoholic beverages, and may require reduction of the alcoholic content of beverages.

"Factories, plants, mines, or other establishments engaged in producing necessaries may be requisitioned and operated by the Government if it be essential. Just compensation for the use is provided. The Government is further authorized to purchase, produce or otherwise to procure necessaries and to sell them at cost.

Hoarders Must Disgorge.

"Power is granted to compel holders to disgorge and put on the market necessaries held by them in excess of amounts reasonably needed to supply their legitimate individual or business requirements for a reasonable time. The President may regulate exchanges, including their practices, quotations and the like, so as to avoid their employment as instrumentalities to effect unjust market manipulations, injurious speculation, and undue enhancement of prices.

"The President is empowered to fix minimum prices, assuring fair and just returns to producers or owners, whenever, in an emergency, he finds such action essential in order to encourage greater production. In such case, the Government will guarantee producers of necessaries within the United States, who act in reliance upon the guarantee, that they will receive not less than the minimum price prescribed for their products.

"The bill also contains an anti-dumping clause. This vests power in the President to find what rates of duty on the importation of necessaries, for which minimum prices have been prescribed, are required to prevent flooding of the American market with such excessive importations as to defeat the practical operation of the minimum price plan. When he determines these rates by force of the statute itself they go into immediate effect.

"Whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring such action, he is also empowered to fix maximum prices of necessaries, if essential, in order to prevent extortion. If a maximum price for any particular necessaries be established it is made unlawful thereafter to deal in the article at a higher price.

"The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and enforce standards for grades of food, food materials, feeds, seeds, other agricultural products and fertilizers, and for the capacity of their receptacles; also to require proper labeling so as to prevent deception. In addition, he is given power to license and control the manufacture, storage and distribution of foods, food materials, and feeds when essential to prevent uneconomical manufacture or inequitable distribution of the articles. He may prescribe the percentages of flour which shall be milled from wheat, and when essential to increase the food supply, he is authorized to regulate the mixing of wheat, wheat flour, or other wheat products with any other cereal, cereal flour, or material of vegetable origin in the production of food."

RUSHING GERMAN SHIPS.

Repairs on 71 Will Be Finished in Five Months.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Further survey of the seized German and Austrian ships shows that seventy-one will be ready for sea within five months. Only the discovery of concealed damage will delay the work beyond that time. The Shipping Board estimates that 535,722 gross tons of shipping can be placed at the disposal of the Allies to aid in food transportation, if the Administration determines to make use of those ships.

In less than a month difficulties have been overcome which, it was feared, might render the ships useless for a very long time. The smaller vessels will be ready for sea in less than four months. Only the great liners like the Vaterland and Amerika will require longer. The steamships Clara Mennig and Portonia have already been commissioned, the former to the Italian and the latter to the French Government for one voyage.

"The placing of these vessels at the disposal of the French and Italians does not indicate a policy as to the disposition of interned ships," said Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board. "They have loaned them for a round Government for one voyage. This is not a part of the program, which the Shipping Board is working out for recommendation as to the use of the interned vessels. It simply a step taken to meet an immediate need."

Repair work will centre on cargo carriers for the present, and the larger passenger ships will be turned over to the Navy Department for training ships or recruits.

"It is possible," Mr. Denman said, "that they will be converted into transports later if military expeditions are sent to Europe."

GIVE ESTATES FOR FARMING.

Payne Whitney and Bourke Cockran Aid Long Island Commission.

Payne Whitney has offered a large part of his estate, Greentree, at Manhasset, L. I., to the North Hempstead Food Reserve Commission, of which the Supervisor, Philip A. Christ is Chairman. Mr. Whitney has agreed to supply the material and labor to work the farms. W. Bourke Cockran has turned over thirty acres of his estate at Port Washington to be used by the commission, which advocates the planting of rutabaga turnips and fodder corn because they will grow in newly turned soil.

"The corn will grow almost any place and is excellent food for cattle and chickens," said Mr. Christ. "We don't want to lose sight of the fact that the cattle and chickens have to be fed as well as human beings."

VIVIANI AND JOFFRE WELCOMED IN HOUSE

French Vice Premier Stirs Congressmen to Enthusiasm with a Short Speech.

PRAISE FOR AMERICANS

Great Cheering for Joffre—Viviani and Admiral Chocheprat Kiss Miss Rankin's Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Standing on the Speaker's rostrum, behind which hang large paintings of Washington and Lafayette and an American flag, René Viviani, head of the French Commission to the United States, and Marshal Joffre received a remarkable ovation in the House of Representatives this afternoon.

Practically the entire membership of the House and crowded galleries arose and applauded the visitors as they were announced. Again when M. Viviani spoke the House displayed a high pitch of enthusiasm. When Marshal Joffre, who does not speak English and was apparently averse to talking in French, arose and saluted the House, members gave him an ovation probably never excelled in the history of Congress. Ambassador Jusserand, who addressed the House after its members had come forward to shake hands with the distinguished visitors, was likewise enthusiastically received.

M. Viviani began his address in even tones and without gesture. He spoke in French and had uttered only a few sentences when his clenched right hand was upraised and his voice grew vibrant with feeling. Then he brought his clenched fist against his breast and the House broke into cheers.

As M. Viviani concluded amid shouts of approval, Speaker Clark turned to Marshal Joffre. He took the hero of France by the arm and Joffre saluted and stood at attention. The echo of cheers and hand-clapping resounded throughout the Capitol. The Speaker smilingly waited for Marshal Joffre to speak. Marshal Joffre smiled in return.

"Thank you," he said in English. "Vive l'Amerique!" and he took his seat.

The din broke loose again and shouts of "Vive la France!" came from the floor and the galleries.

The visitors then proceeded to the well of the House as members filed down the aisles to shake hands.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee escorted M. Viviani to the receiving line. Speaker Clark took the arm of Marshal Joffre, and Representatives Estopinal and Medill McCormick, two French-speaking members of the House, stood beside Marshal Joffre and Admiral Chocheprat. Ambassador Jusserand and other members of the party, including staff officers, remained near by while the House members shook hands.

Several children of members received kisses from the Marshal of France and the Vice Premier. When Miss Jeanette Rankin, woman member of the House approached, M. Viviani and Admiral Chocheprat kissed her hand. The children who were saluted with kisses included Regina Hulbert, daughter of Representative Hulbert of New York; Pierre Howard, the little son of Representative Howard of Georgia, and Mildred Gates, the little daughter of Robert M. Gates, a newspaper correspondent. A kiss on the forehead and cheek were bestowed upon each of the children by the two distinguished Frenchmen.

M. Viviani's speech was translated for the press by Representative McCormick. Mr. McCormick stood by the official reporters' tables and as M. Viviani proceeded he translated in an undertone to Fred Ireland and Samuel H. Gray, two of the official stenographers of the House.

Praises American Ideals.

The speech follows:

"Gentlemen: Once more my fellow-countrymen and I are admitted to the honor of being present at a sitting in a legislative chamber. May I be permitted to express our emotion at this solemn derogation against rules more than a century old, and so far as I am concerned, may say that as a member of Parliament accustomed for twenty years to the passions and storms which sweep through political assemblies, I appreciate more than any one at this moment the supreme joy of being near this chair, which is in such a commanding position that however feeble may be the voice that speaks thence, it is heard over the whole world.

"Gentlemen, I will not thank you, not because our gratitude fails, but because words to express it fail. We feel that your sympathy and enthusiasm come not only from your hearts, but from the jealousy which you have for your own honor. We have all felt that you were not merely fulfilling the obligation of international courtesy. Suddenly, in all its charming intimacy, the complexity of the American soul has been revealed to us. When one meets an American, one is supposed to meet a practical man, merely a practical man, caring only for business, only interested in business. But when at certain hours in private life one studies the American soul, one discovers at the same time how fresh and delicate it is, and when at certain moments of public life one considers the soul of the nation, then one sees all the force of the ideals that rise from it so that this American people, in its perfect balance, is at once practical and sentimental, a realizer and a dreamer, and is always ready to place its practical qualities at the disposal of its puissant thoughts.

"Intrusted with a mandate from a free people, we come among freemen to compare our ideas, exchange our views, to measure the whole extent of the problems raised by this war, and all the allied nations, simply because they response on Democratic institutions, through their Governments, meet in the same lofty region on equal terms, in full liberty.

"I well know that at this very hour in the Central Empires there is an absolute monarchy which binds other peoples to its will by vassal links of steel. It has been said that this was a sign of strength; it is only an appearance of strength. In truth, only a few weeks ago, on the eve of the day when outraged America was about to rise in its force, on the morrow of the day when the Russian revolution, faithful to its alliance, called at once its soldiers to arms and its people to independence, this absolute monarch was seen to totter on the steps of his throne as he felt the first breath of the tempest pass over his crown. He bent toward his people in humiliation, and, in order to win their sympathy, borrowed from free peoples their highest institutions and promised his subjects universal suffrage.

"Here, as in the crucial hours of our history as in those of yours, it is liberty which clears the way for our soldiers. We are all now united in our common effort for civilization, for right.

"The day before yesterday in a public meeting at which I was present I heard one of your greatest orators say with deep emotion: 'It has been sworn on the tomb of Washington.' And then I understood the full import of those words. If Washington could rise from his tomb, if from his sacred mound he could view the world as it now is—shrunk to smaller proportions by the lessening of material and moral distances and the mingling of every kind of communication between men—he would feel his labors were not yet concluded; and that, just as a man of superior and powerful mind owes a debt to all other men, so a superior and powerful nation owes a debt to other nations, and after establishing its own independence must aid others to maintain their independence or to conquer it. It is the mysterious logic of history which President Wilson so marvelously understood, thanks to a mind as vigorous as it is subtle, as capable of analysis as it is of synthesis, of minute observation followed by swift action.

"It has been sworn on the tomb of Washington. It has been sworn on the tomb of our allied soldiers, fallen in a sacred cause. It has been sworn by the bedside of our wounded men. It has been sworn on the heads of our orphan children. It has been sworn on cradles and on tombs. It has been sworn!"

FRENCHMEN START FOR WEST.

Viviani, Joffre, and Party to Arrive in Chicago at Noon Today.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The French mission, headed by Rene Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and Admiral Chocheprat, left here this afternoon for a tour of Middle Western and Eastern States. The special train bearing the party is due in Chicago about noon tomorrow, and officials in communities through which it will pass will be notified in time so that people along the route may greet the distinguished Frenchmen.

Upon leaving Chicago the mission will proceed to St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, (Ill.,) Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, returning to Washington probably in ten days. As a measure of safety, the State Department has withheld information as to the routes to be traveled and times of arrival and departure in the various cities to be visited.

Elaborate entertainments and receptions have been planned for the members of the mission, and hundreds of thousands of people are expected to greet them. From day to day as many details as can be given with safety will be announced by the Department of State.

A great crowd gathered at Union Station to see the party off today. Outside on three tall flagstaffs the flags of the United States, France, and Great Britain were flying. As the visitors and their escort stepped from automobiles and walked to the train entrance, the crowd separated, leaving a broad path, and cheered heartily. Officials representing the State, Navy, and War Departments and Ambassador Jusserand, and other diplomats followed the Frenchmen to their train.

The Marshal, M. Viviani and Admiral Chocheprat stood on the platform until the last moment, chatting with officials and saying "au revoir." At 3:30 o'clock the train began to move, the crowd cheered again and the Frenchmen on the observation platform waved their hats until their car disappeared in the distance.

M. Viviani issued the following statement today to the newspaper correspondents:

"Gentlemen: Allow me to express my sincere regret if circumstances prevent my bidding you good bye in person this morning. But today every moment is taken up, and unfortunately I cannot shake hands with you individually. But I desire not to leave Washington without thanking you for the help you have so kindly extended to us, and the cordial and sympathetic way in which you have always spoken of our mission. Thanks to you, we have been enabled to convey to every one our feelings of warm gratitude for the magnificent welcome we have received in Washington.

"The mission will always retain a grateful recollection of the most charming hospitality which has been extended to it, and of all the delicate attentions by which it has been surrounded in this beautiful city Major L'Enfant so admirably designed. Our regrets are diminished by the thought that after the most interesting trip we are about to take we shall return to this city, where we can find no better conclusions to the journey we have so pleasantly begun. Consequently I bid you au revoir, not adieu."

WHITMAN TO GREET JOFFRE IN NEWBURG

Marshal Expresses Delight at Opportunity to Visit Washington's Headquarters.

Marshal Joffre and his staff are to be received by Governor Whitman when the French Commission reaches New York some time next week, it was officially announced yesterday. The reception is to take place in Washington's Headquarters at Newburg the same day the Marshal goes to West Point. The two houses of the Legislature will send a committee to take part. The French Ambassador will also be present. The Governor has appointed the following committee to arrange the reception: Colonel Charles H. Sherrill, Chairman; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Edmund L. Baylies, August Belmont, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Major Frank Hoppin, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Clarence Mackay, Miss Anne Morgan, and Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Colonel Vanderbilt, Colonel Sherill, and Major Hoppin went to Washington Monday and personally invited Marshal Joffre and his staff to visit the old Washington Headquarters. When they pointed out that it would be particularly appropriate because of revolutionary associations, a French encampment having been established at Newburg when General Washington made it his headquarters, Marshal Joffre expressed delight and promised to attend.

The Order of the Cincinnati, which was formed at Newburg, will also send a committee. Former Governor Odell, who lives there, will head a local reception committee to greet the distinguished guests and entertain them at luncheon.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York announced last night that it and the New York County Lawyers' Association had invited M. Viviani, Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice of France, to meet the New York Bar at luncheon at 12:30 o'clock Friday, May 11, at the Hotel Biltmore. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of George W. Wickersham, Chairman; Frederic R. Coudert, William D. Guthrie, Donald Harper, Langdon P. Marvin, Philip J. McCook, John B. Stanchfield, Charles H. Strong, and Henry W. Taft.

BRITISH HERE ON MAY 14.

E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, announced at the annual meeting yesterday that the British Commission would dbe the guests of the Chamber May 14 at a special celebration to be held at noon. Mr. Outerbridge was re-elected President of the Chamber for a year. In his address he urged the members to do all they could to impress upon the public the seriousness of the present situation.

Mr. Outerbridge told the members that he was arranging with "certain organizations" a campaign of publicity, which would aim to concentrate in three months the task of arousing the people to an extent which required ten months of bitter suffering for the nations of Europe to complete. He declined to give particulars, but said the plan would be announced in a few days.

PAPERS ASSAIL ADMIRALTY CENSOR

Suppression of Article by A. P. Pollen Demanding Changes Raises a Storm.

PARLIAMENT APPEALED TO

Asked to Note That One by One Watchdogs of the Press Are Being Muzzled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—Land and Water announces that an article by A. P. Pollen, giving detailed arguments for making a change in the organization and personnel of the Admiralty, in view of the submarine situation, had been suppressed by the Admiralty.

The Star describes this as another heavy blow struck at the liberty of the press and points out that Pollen's reputation as a naval writer is only second to that of the late Admiral Mahan. The Star calls upon Parliament to take note of the fact that the watchdogs of the press are one by one being muzzled, and this at a moment when the need of every warning voice is evident. "The refusal of the Government to publish full figures as to the tonnage sunk by submarines and mines has fostered selfish optimism on one hand and panic-mingering on the other," it says, "and this is the moment chosen by the Government to muzzle cautious, level heads and sober criticism."

Pollen himself acquits the censorship of all blame, thereby voicing the common opinion of Fleet Street that most of the so-called sins attributed to the Press Bureau should be laid at the doors of other Government departments.

The naval censor, says Pollen, is a gallant naval officer, a servant of the Board of Admiralty, and is bound to defend it to the last moment. "I object strongly," he continues, with fine irony, "to the demolition of the Board of Admiralty on the strength of a newspaper article. The board ought to be abolished by the Government. When it is demolished we shall know that the Government knows its business, and the Government ought to know its business without being told by the press."

Pollen had an article in Land and Water a week ago in which he outlined the faults he found with the present system of the Admiralty Board. His theory has been widely discussed in the daily press since then, and many responsible organs have expressed approval of its suggestions.

The Star publishes the following conversation with Pollen:

"Do you consider Sir Edward Carson is a better First Lord than Mr. Balfour?"

"I shall know when I see his new board."

"Do you think the existing board is a failure?"

"As to that, consult the last two returns of losses. The naval members of the board command the fleet. The function of the fleet is to protect trade. Its success can be measured by the weekly list."

"How long do you think our food supplies will last?"

"It depends upon whether we attempt to defend them or not."

"How?"

"By organizing the powers of the fleet."

"Have you a plan?"

"Yes."

"What is it?"

"Put the navy under people who will fight."

"Is this not a rash proposal?"

"It may seem so after our experience of the last three years, but the idea is not original; it has been acted on by our ancestors."

"Do you refer to Nelson?"

"Yes, but he is not the only exponent of a perfectly sound creed."

"Do you think the situation is grave?"

"Very grave."

Several papers have been taking much the same line during the last week, though not putting their points so bluntly.

The Admiralty Board consists of an outside civil Lord and of sea Lords, each of whom has charge of a special department, with the result, it is claimed by advocates of a change, that each Lord's particular responsabilities are so large and exacting that there is neither time nor opportunity for the board to devote sufficient consideration to he strategic problems of naval war.

Sir Edward Carson yesterday gave an interview to a Belfast paper suggesting that his political appointments were seeking to intimidate him, but, he said, they never made a greater mistake in their lives.

YALE BATTERY HELD UP.

War Department Declines to Send It to Fort Sill.

NEW HAVEN, May 3.—The War Department has denied the request of the Yale University authorities that the Yale Battery be sent to Fort Sill to train its members for commissions in the army.

The War Department's decision is made known in a letter from Adjt. Gen. H. P. McCain to Congressman John Q. Tilson of this city.

"If the Yale unit were kept together for the suggested purpose," said the letter, "it would logically become a corps d'elite. The arm of the service which must receive the greatest expansion is the artillery. The Yale students who are old enough to be admitted to the training camps which beegin May 15, can serve the country best by attending those camps and perfecting themselves so as to become officers of the greatly expanded field artillery. It would be a mistake to have all these men in one small unit when the country is badly in need of officers for forty-eight regiments of field artillery."

Captain Moretti of the Yale Training Corps said today:

"Several of the papers have misstated the aims of the artillery officers here, and at other posts, but especially at Yale. We are not seeking a separate camp for Yale men alone. We are not trying to put through an exclusive program. Our effort is merely for the establishment of a separate artillery camp, where all men wishing to become officers in this branch of the service may go."

ENVOYS PLEASE ITALIANS.

Will Explain to Us Italy's Sacrifices, Says Semi-Official Organ.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 3.—The press comments favorably on Premier Boselli's appointments to the Italian commission to America. Ambassador Page, whose zeal for closer relations between Italy and the United States is highly appreciated here, will entertain the members of the commission tomorrow. Premier Boselli has accepted an invitation to be present.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 3.—The Giornale d'Italia, in a semi-official article about the Italian mission to America, says that in addition to taking part in a discussion of financial, economic, and commercial questions, the mission is intended to explain to the United States the sacrifices made by Italy and her purposes in entering the war. The paper says that Italy was guided by her highest national aspirations and went to the assistance of the cause of right and justice "with chivalrous audacity." It continues:

"The representative of the oldest dynasty in Europe will agree with the truest democrat in America that the House of Savoy is ruling over a country which is justly called 'the Crowned Republic of Italy.'"

RATIONING UP TO BRITONS.

Told System Will Not Be Enforced If They Cut Bread Consumption.

LONDON, May 3.—Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, announces that an organization for complete rationing of the United Kingdom cannot be completed until the middle of July. The necessity for putting the machinery into motion will not arise if the people loyally observe the King's exhortation to reduce the consumption of bread by one-fourth. In the next eight weeks, the announcement says, the public can decide for itself whether compulsory rationing will be instituted.

The appeal of King George to the public to economise in consumption of food was read at noon today from the steps of the Royal Exchange and of all town halls throughout the country. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the ceremony in London, and large crowds assembled.

ANTI-CENSORSHIP TIDE FLOODS HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

pers which have been crying 'stand by the President' change their tune as soon as their own toes are pinched, as is proposed in this legislation."

The House applauded the Speaker's statement that Colonel Roosevelt, while serving in the Spanish-American war, had started a "round robin" against the embalmed beef supplied to the American troops.

"It was contrary to every military regulation in the world," said the Speaker, "but the round robin was started, and eventually the men who were responsible for such condition were brought to their just deserts. I want no law enacted which will prevent publicity of matters of this sort."

Speaker Clark said that undoubtedly a few newspaper editors abused the privilege of free press "and slander people and lie about them," but he could not desert the principle that free speech was essential in this country.

"Thomas Jefferson said he would rather live in a country with a free press and no Government than to live under a Government with no free press. I say the same thing here today," Mr. Clark went on. "In a general way I think the newspapers try to do what is right. I do not believe there is a reputable newspaper in the United States that would furnish information helpful to the enemies of this Republic. Of course, there are black sheep among editors, as there are among every other society of people, and occasionally he may violate a confidence and publish improper matter, but he is not in the reputable class.

Would Give Power to "Upstarts."

Speaker Clark said the difficulty about the censorship section was that it would not be administered personally by the President.

"The President would not have anything to do with this thing until the last resort," said the Speaker. "Some subaltern—and many men act peculiarly when vested with a little brief authority—some subaltern, or a multitude of them (for there will be many during this war) will harness these people up. They will undertake to have them punished without the President knowing anything about it.

"I am opposed to giving to any man a bridle which he may place upon the free expression of opinions of Americans in this country. Suppose a man writes an editorial condemning the food provided for our soldiers, or anything else about their comfort, do you find that he shall be harnessed by some eight or ten upstarts going around enforcing military laws? To do so would be an outrage. To say you cannot criticise a General is not fit to command troops would be another outrage—but here you are fixing it so any malicious person in a neighborhood can dig out a paragraph in a paper and cause trouble.

"I think we will all get along a great deal better to be careful about muzzling the press, and I favor the motion to strike this section from the bill."

Representative Kahn said he objected to the censorship section because "it appears to be predicated on the theory that the American press is to be treated as if it were an enemy of the country. The American press," he continued, "is not treasonable, is not disloyal, but I believe the newspapers are painstakingly consistent in their patriotic obligations, and would be the first agency to expose treachery in any form.

"To include newspapers," said Mr. Kahn, "indiscriminately among conspirators, marplots, nationals of unfriendly countries, spies, paid agents of offenders against our national laws and destroyers of our peace of mind, and insidious assailants of those things most sacred to the American heart is to cast unjust discredit upon a worthy and valuable ally of our Government, and to display a wonderful lack of appreciation of the services rendered by newspapers. Their offenses, if they can be called such, are just to the contrary. The newspapers do not publish editorials [illegible] the bill.

news articles to give comfort to the enemy, but to call attention to the evils of which the people should be advised.

"I should prefer that the newspapers be permitted to censor themselves, and I am quite sure they can be permitted to do so with less injury to the interests of the country than might result from the attempt of the Government to restrict their discussions."

Takes Cue from President.

Mr. Kahn said it was inconceivable "that the President, who has frequently advocated 'pitiless publicity,' who has proclaimed the open-door policy in New Jersey and the Federal Government; who has proclaimed his administration the servant and not the master of the people, should have any sympathy with a legislative undertaking designed to accomplish results diametrically opposite.

"Taking my cue from him," he went on, "I believe we should give to the American press the credit of motives as high as our own and should treat the press as friends, and not as criminals to be dealt with in this bill on the same plane as secret intrigures, conspirators, plotters, and spies."

"The amendment changes the form of the section," said the minority leader, Mr. Mann," and in my judgment the present form of the section is clearly unconstitutional. Probably the form now submitted by the gentleman is constitutional, although it does not change the main purpose of the section. I feel very confident I shall vote to strike out the entire section.

"The newspapers of New York," said Representative La Guardia, "both in their editorial and news columns have protested against this section. They have afforded their readers opportunity to express their opposition, and this has resulted in a petition against censorship signed by 600,000 names, which I have presented to the House today."

Representative Wood of Indiana asserted he was not only opposed to the censorship section, "but I favor asking our allies to remove their censorship."

Authority Too Sweeping.

"I am unalterably opposed," said Representative Madden of Illinois, "to the enactment of any law that will place in the hands of any man the power to say what constitutes a crime. What we need to know is the truth about the troops; whether they are being fed properly, cared for and equipped rightly, and whether the officers in command are properly conducting the war.

Representative Fess of Ohio expressed the hope that Congress would remain within the Constitution.

"This section presupposes the disloyalty of the press of the country," objected Representative Rose of Pennsylvania, "and I have concluded I cannot give it my support. I would be glad, furthermore, to bestowing upon any one the power to determine what may and may not be printed."

Representatives Schall of Minnesota and Comstock of Indiana also announced their opposition to the section.

"About nine-tenths of this bill is devoted to purposes of national defense as to which there can be no serious disagreement," said Representative Osborne of California. "It embraces such subjects as vessels in the ports of the United States, the injuring of such vessels, interference with foreign commerce, violations of neutrality, disturbance of foreign relations, illegal issuance of passports, the circulation of treasonable matter in the mails, and spying upon Government operations and property.

"These matters should be covered by law, but the censorship section presents a different matter. I am prepared to go a long way in furtherance of legislation asked by the Administration, but this section goes too far. It reverses the policy of our Government as it has been conducted for 140 years and places a curb upon a free press which I cannot believe to be wise. Admitting that there should be some regulations, they should be less sweeping and drastic than is proposed here. The public is entitled to all the information that can be given to it with safety to the public [illegible] Representative Dyer of Missouri, a [illegible] member of the Judiciary Committee, defended the bill.

WASHINGTON TO BUY FOR THE ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

to make its equipment and manufacture the artillery without which it is a hammer without a head; it takes months to build ships; it takes months to increase the extent of your sowings and harvest the increase. But, as was proved by Mr. McAdoo the other day, it takes only a few days, a few scratches of the pen, to make a beginning with that financial assistance which the United States is so well qualified to render. I was proud to receive last week the first fruits of our association in the war in the shape of a check for a loan of $200,000,000.

"I am not going to disguise from you—there is indeed no reason why I should—that the activity of your Government in this direction has relieved us of a load of anxiety. We flatter ourselves at home that we have, on the whole, managed our financial affairs rather well, and in this respect afford a striking contrast to our enemies, who for all their boasted efficiency have never had the courage, and never dared, to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it. But the problem of external finance, the difficult question of how we were to meet the enormous bills created abroad by the demands not only of Great Britain, but of our allies, for supplies of all kinds, from America in particular, has admittedly caused us continuous anxiety—a form of anxiety, I may point out in passing, from which Germany has been saved by the activity of the British fleet.

"On the whole, we have not done badly. We have, as you know, paid our way by the straightforward and natural means—by pouring out our gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities in your market, by raising loans. But the burden which we have carried for ourselves and our allies has been a severe one, and the relief is proportionate.

"The assistance which you are going to render us in this sphere is so real, and must have been so fully comprehended and apprehended by the Kaiser's financial advisers that I take it to be one of the clearest signs of Germany's desperation that, knowing what this help meant, she still decided on a course which was bound to bring the United States into the lists against her. The dollar was never so almighty for good. If money is the root of all evil, there are undoubtedly times when it is possible to secure a medicinal extract from the root.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, has taken power, as you know, to advance three billion dollars to the Allies. They can find good use for it, though it sounds a lot of money, unless you strike off some of the noughts. It assists the mind a little to translate into sterling and call it six hundred millions. We have advanced much more than that to our allies since the war began, and in the third year of the war we have raised a loan which is half as big again.

"You have a country of enormous potential and actual wealth; you have been fortunate enough, both before and during the war, to avoid the great burdens of unproductive expenditure which have lain on Europe like a nightmare, a nightmare induced by the bad genius of Prussia; you have a country which has never been lacking in the ablest financial and business brains, and it is worth remembering that in assisting the Allies, you are working with this great advantage—that the money which you advance is all spent in this country and returns to your banks to furnish the basis for further credit when and if necessary.

"I am convinced that the financial test which awaits this country will be readily solved. By solving it you will give most real and vital aid to France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain, and with them you will be helping to stem the tide of militarism with which our enemies would swamp the world until it reeled back into the beast."

Referring again to what he said would be the practical bankruptcy of Germany in the credit markets after the war, Sir Hardman explained that the Teutonic Governments having pyramided one internal loan upon another, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either have to repudiate a large part of their debt, which in itself would be disastrous, or face inability to buy the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction.

To All Employers

How to Help Your Employees to Buy War Bonds

THE Government of the United States has called upon its citizens to furnish the sinews of war. "The Liberty Loan of 1917" offers every one his chance.

As a plan to make these bonds available for all, we offer this suggestion to employers:

1. That you enlist your services directly in behalf of your country by placing war bonds within the reach of all your employees, through a plan of payment which we have prepared in detail making it possible for them to subscribe.

2. That you lend them the necessary funds to cover the purchase price and that payment to you be deducted in moderate instalments from future wages.

3. That you arrange to have the bonds carried for you under such subscriptions, the subscriber to receive the bond interest. This Company has set aside a large fund for this purpose.

To make this loan really successful all earners should subscribe. We are confident that they will do so if it is made easy and convenient for them.

We shall be glad to discuss this plan with you in either your office or ours.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Capital and Surplus - - -	$40,000,000
Resources, more than - -	$500,000,000

DELUGE OF OFFERS FOR NEW BONDS

Continued from Page 1.

revenue office in the country. The national banks will be authorized to receive subscriptions and deliver the bonds and many private business concerns also will be included in the authorization.

SUPPORT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Financial Institutions Push the Loan —Schiff Predicts Success.

The confidence expressed by Secretary McAdoo that the $2,000,000,000 Liberty loan bond issue announced by him on Wednesday would receive the enthusiastic and patriotic support of every element in the country found plenty of justification in New York City yesterday. Banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and large mercantile firms not only announced their willingness to subscribe liberally for the bonds, but a majority of them added that they would do all in their power to encourage buying among their employes.

Wall Street began active preparations yesterday for the work of organization for the distribution of the bonds. Bankers are determined to make it a great success, and with that in view are cooperating in planning out an aggressive campaign of education which will bring forth subscriptions from every quarter.

Informal conferences were held all through the day at the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and elsewhere, and this noon the leading bankers and bond dealers will confer with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo at a luncheon to be given at the Bankers Club.

The Federal Reserve Bank, which will handle the subscriptions for the entire district, is planning to lease temporary quarters in the financial district for the large staff of clerks who will be assigned to the Liberty Loan Bureau. Following the suggestion made by the Secretary of the Treasury that district and local committees of bankers be appointed for the purpose of managing the bond distributing campaign, it is expected that the bank will announce today the personnel of the New York committee. Thus far three names have been suggested for Chaiman: J. P. Morgan, who represents the New York Reserve Bank in the Federal Advisory Council; C. E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, and Allen B. Forbes, head of Harris, Forbes & Co.

One of the first of the large financial institutions to make known yesterday its intention to help make the bond issue a success was the Equitable Trust Company of 37 Wall Street, which announced that it was ready to take at least $10,000,000 for its clients as soon as the terms were made known. The United States Steel Corporation announced several days ago that it would take $5,000,000 of the bonds.

Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., believes that the bonds will be readily placed with investors.

"I think the announcement made by Secretary McAdoo is very satisfactory," said Mr. Schiff. "The amount of bonds offered is not too large, and they will all be sold. The only uncertainties now are the maturity of the loan and the means which will be taken to prevent a disturbance of the money market when the payments are made. It is essential to the success of any subsequent offerings that the money paid in be redeposited at once in a way to prevent too great a shifting of funds. The season is favorable to this, as from now until early Fall money will be coming into the centres.

"As to the maturity, I think the loan should be subject to repayment in 10 years and due in 20, or the bonds might be made 10-30 year or 10-40 year. They should not run for too short a period, and the Government should have the right to retire them after 10 years with 3 per cent. securities if the interest rate drops. A happy medium would make them redeemable after 10 years and due at the end of 25 years.

"I look for a highly successful sale. The bonds are very attractive. No one knows what taxes will be, but it is likely that a 3½ per cent. tax exempt bond will be as good as a 5 per cent. issue to the wealthy investor. On the other hand, the yield is the same as that of many of the best savings banks and should appeal to persons of small means. The important thing now is to arrange for handling the proceeds in a way to avoid taking the money out of its accustomed channels while waiting to be used."

President William A. Day of the Equitable Life Assurance Society announced last night the intention of using the entire facilities of his organization to assist [illegible] by systematizing and placing the war bonds. Instructions were issued to the cashiers in every office of the society throughout the Union to commence at once taking subscriptions for the bonds.

The Guaranty Trust Company announced last night that it had set aside a large fund to enable the bonds to be carried by employers for individual subscribers. The Trust Company said that it had formulated a plan which enabled every earner, no matter how small his income, to buy the bonds and to pay for them a little at a time.

Mercantile interests yesterday announced their support of the bond issue. B. Altman & Co and James McCreery & Co. asserted that they would encourage their employes to buy some of the bonds. Some of these bonds will sell for as low as $20, and there was said to be no reason why those who receive comparatively small wages should not buy at least one of the bonds.

The Western Union Telegraph Company was said to be ready to purchase bonds for $500,000, and the Crocker-Wheeler Company, which manufactures electrical equipments, said that it would invest at least $100,000.

"It is needless to say that the City Bank and all of its affiliated interests are going to do everything in their power to contribute to the great success of this loan," Frank A. Vanderlip, speaking for these institutions said yesterday, "and that there will be a great success I have not the slightest doubt; but I have no doubt either that in order to make it a success there must be the broadest distribution. It is important that the City Bank itself should do everything that it can, but it is even more important that the City Bank's youngest office boy should do all he can because the success of this loan is going to depend in large measure on the wide distribution of the subscription. Because of that, the City Bank has arranged to facilitate subscriptions by every one of its employes and by every employe in all of its subsidiary and related corporations, and by every one—I mean literally every one.

"It will leave to its employes and arrange for partial payments against subscriptions, and I think I am safe in saying at this moment that there is not an employe on the rolls of the City Bank, the National City Company, or the International Banking Corporation who will not become a subscriber to the full measure of his financial abilities."

PLAN A NATIONAL SERVICE RESERVE

Continued from Page 1.

than it can possibly produce, according to Mr. Coffin. The British, he said, sometimes had as many as 1,000 machines in the air on a single front and kept behind the lines from 15,000 to 20,000 more machines than the Germans possessed.

More automobiles were manufactured in the United States than the country could use, Mr. Coffin said, and he believed it never would become necessary to commandeer private cars.

Director Gifford of the council and George C. Porter, who heads the division on State organization, outlined the council's organization. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Women's Defense Committee, told what women hope to do in the war.

Secretary Redfield described the work of his department, and praised business men, who, he said, are offering their services free to the Government.

George Creel of the Government Publicity Bureau urged that the people be informed of what is transpiring in Government and State circles.

A paper by Samuel Gompers was read advising that no change be made in present labor standards during the war.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, chairman of the council's Committee on Supplies, said the Government was using every effort to get uniforms for the new army, but that many soldiers would have to wear uniforms of inferior cloth or spend their first few weeks in service in civilian clothes. At present, he said, factories were not making enough army cloth and the council had been held back because of delay in passing the Army bill.

HURLEY SHOES

"NONE SO GOOD"

Style, By Heck! And Style By New York Authority

Ease, comfort, relief even in aggravated cases of fallen or low arches, is usually experienced by wearers of Hurley Arch Prop Shoes.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel, corset fitting at instep, comfortable forepart. In wide, medium or narrow toes.

Our beautiful shades of Cordovan Shoes are made possible by using only the best leathers, being treated by the Hurleyised secret process which increases the life of the le

ADVERTISEMENT.

Appreciation

I am writing you to express my appreciation of your BELL-ANS. I have used them considerably and always with the positive assurance and knowledge that they will produce results. I am also confessing that I have used all the plausible imitations—sometimes because I was out of yours, sometimes because others were cheaper, but I lost some good cases doing it. Stomach disorders have been a specialty with me for the last fifteen years, but I attribute my success largely to your preparation. W. D. Brooks, M.D., Leslie, Mich.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

TARNOWSKI HERE TO SAIL FOR AUSTRIA

400 Attaches Expected to Accompany Diplomat Who Was Never Received by Lansing.

Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, who was sent to this country to succeed Dr. Dumba as the Austrian Ambassador, but who was never received by the State Department, arrived at Hoboken last night with members of the embassy, Austrian Consuls, and others to sail for Austria today via Holland. It is expected that in all nearly 400 Austrian attaches will accompany Count Tarnowski, as well as several Germans en route from China.

When his party left their train at 7:15 o'clock, Captain William M. Offley of the Bureau of Investigation for the Department of Justice, Chief of Police Patrick Hayes of Hoboken, and a number of plainclothes men were on hand to give protection. There were a few others there to meet the party.

Instead of coming to New York to remain over night in a hotel, the entire party was taken in taxicabs to the pier and boarded the steamer on which they will be passengers. None now on board will leave the ship, but about 300 more passengers are expected to sail.

2,665 MEN JOINED ARMY ON WEDNESDAY

Enlistments Since April 1 Now Total 45,540—Illinois Has Contributed Nearly 5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The boom in army recruiting that opened Monday is continuing with the gratifying result that 2,665 more recruits were accepted on Wednesday, bringing the total army enlistments since April 1 up to 45,540. On Monday 2,556 recruits were obtained, which, with 2,617 recruits obtained May 1 and 2,665 enlisted yesterday, makes a total of 7,838 men enlisted during the last three days. This is equivalent to the peace strength of six regiments of infantry.

Pennsylvania led yesterday with 326 recruits and furnished 4,297 since April 1. Illinois, which furnished 208 recruits yesterday, has supplied nearly 5,000 men to the army during the last thirty-two days.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND ON CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Capture a German Garrison East of Mont Haut — Raids on German Trenches Near Verdun.

PARIS, May 3.—The French made an important gain on the Champagne front last night, reducing the position which was still being held by the Germans in the new lines east of Mont Haut and capturing the German garrison of more than 200 men, the War Office announces. There was active patrol fighting on the Chemin-des-Dames line.

The statement reads:

There was heavy artillery fighting all along the front of the Chemin-des-Dames, where numerous patrol encounters also occurred.

In the Champagne we repulsed German attacks in the wood west of Mont Cornillet and on the heights east of Mont Haut. In the latter region we reduced an isolated German position which was still offering resistance and captured the garrison of nine officers and 210 men.

On the left bank of the Meuse our detachments penetrated German trenches at Avocourt Wood. Patrol encounters occurred on the right bank of the river, near Damloup and Bezonvaux. There was intermittent artillery fighting at some points along this portion of the front, especially in the sector of St. Mihiel.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

Quite spirited artillery actions have occurred in several sectors of the Aisne front.

The Germans violently bombarded Rheims today.

In the neighborhood of Braye-en-Laonnois one of our reconnoitring parties in the course of a raid on the German lines brought back about forty prisoners.

In Champagne the artillery fighting was intermittent. There was no infantry action.

On May 2 our pursuit airplanes displayed marked activity. In numerous combats our pilots brought down four German machines. Fifteen others were seen falling in a damaged condition within their lines.

In the night of April 29-30 one of our escadrilles bombarded the railway station and factories at Thionville. On the morning of May 1 our airplanes dropped 320 kilos of projectiles on the aviation camp at Sissonne. The following night the same camp was bombarded with 2,000 kilos of explosives. A great fire was observed in the barracks.

On the night of May 1-2 one of our groups bombarded the railway stations at Betheniville, Point-Faverger and Chatelet, a very violent fire, accompanied by several explosions, breaking out.

The French in their operations between Soissons and Auberive, according to an official statement, have captured since April 16 nearly 23,000 prisoners, 176 field and heavy guns, 412 machine guns, 199 trench guns, and mortars.

ITALIANS SHELL FOE'S LINE.

ROME, May 3, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Today's War Office report reads:

On the whole front there were the usual artillery actions yesterday, and somewhat greater activity on the part of our patrols, which engaged in minor fights. Good weather was favorable for aerial reconnaissance.

Last night enemy aviators dropped bombs on the training establishments and dwellings at Cormons; no damage was done to the buildings, but there was no loss of life. One of our aerial squadrons renewed the bombardment of the military works at Opcina and Prosecco, returning in safety to its base.

HAIG BREAKS INTO HINDENBURG LINE

Continued from Page 1.

portance and to improving the British line. The British desired to gain complete mastery of dominating positions, whence their artillery would be able more effectively to devastate the fresh troops which the Germans continue to throw in.

There was the usual preliminary tornado of fire from weapons of all calibres, and then the equally familiar creeping barrage, working with absolute punctuality as the order to the men to go forward was snapped forth simultaneously down miles of trenches. Thousands of crouching figures formed into regular waves for the advance.

Then came the inevitable deadly rattle of machine-gun and rifle fire and the crashing of bursting bombs as the infantry reached the parapet of the first enemy trench.

The British made progress in several directions—toward Fresnoy and Cherisy, and also toward Bullecourt, which is a point on the Hindenburg line, while the Germans counterattacked heavily near Gavrelle and Loos.

Fighting of terrible intensity raged throughout the day at the main points of the British attack, said a later Reuter dispatch.

"The battling," he added, "has been in many places of ding-dong order, which renders it extremely difficult to define the situation, but I think it may certainly be claimed as a successful day for our gallant troops. The most conspicuous gains have been on the flanks of the long front, while toward the centre, up the valley of the Scarpe, we have made less progress, owing to the intensity of concealed machine-gun fire.

"South of the Sensée the battle developed into a most successful sweeping movement, our troops reaching Cherisy. Converging tactics upon Riencourt carried our advance across the Hindenburg line and threatened to cut off the garrison at Bullecourt. The garrison was reported to have been captured, but the report was not confirmed.

"The Germans are fighting with desperate obstinacy. Several new divisions have been identified at different parts of the front, showing that the Germans continue to use their strategic reserves. Counterattacks, usually on a formidable scale, developed promptly opposite every point where we gained ground. The enemy recaptured some ground at Gavrelle, but the counterattacks generally were broken up by our artillery fire, which was maintained with almost incredible intensity."

A dispatch from British Headquarters says, in part:

"The fighting continued throughout a day of glorious sunshine. The troops moving up in support of those in the firing line passed along roads whose overhanging trees were tipped with the first fresh green leaves of the renewed life of Spring. The fields back of the battlefront were yellow with cowslips and dandelions. Birds were singing joyous, full-throated melodies. A warm east wind stirred up great clouds of dust, and the men were white with fine chalk powder, blown from the roads.

"As the marching columns reached the battle zone, however, all was changed. The trees became only gaunt, black skeletons. The once fair field had been pitted and scarred and withered under the shellfire until the earth itself was killed by the poisonous blasts, and no living thing could grow thereon, even under this first warm impulse of the new season. The only melodies were the deep-throated roars of cannon, the whine of shells, the whistle of bullets.

"There was stiff fighting from the very first, and everywhere along the line the Germans offered desperate resistance. Since the battle of Arras began on Easter Monday the Germans have concentrated great numbers of guns opposite the British, and lately they have been firing with almost reckless extravagance. Much of the shooting has been blind since the British took all the high ridges, the Germans being unable to get more than momentary observation with airplanes and balloons.

"This morning the British creeping barrage fire, which swept like a great trellis work of exploding shells in front of the attacking troops, was met by a furious defensive curtain of fire, and for half an hour or more the artillery display was one of the most wonderful seen during the war.

"At the north of the line the Canadian troops, who occupied Arleux several days ago, pushed forward and took Eresnoy.

"One officer taken here spoke English, and as a Canadian officer was conducting him to the rear he asked to see the positions from which the Germans were driven during the storming of Vimy Ridge on April 9. He marveled at the situation and asked what Canadian division took the particular position he saw. When told it was the same division which captured him at Fresnoy today he laughed and said he could not believe it. He could not believe that any divisions in the Vimy fight would be able to go on now, and shook his head incredulously when told that all the divisions were still at their battle strength.

"This same officer asserted that the morale of the troops opposite the British front was better than during the battle of the Somme. He said that the German soldiers now saw their airplanes about. They also seemed to be getting sorely needed artillery support during the last three weeks. There had been much complaint about the lack of this support, and the infantrymen had begun to regard themselves merely as targets for the British artillery. The officer declared that the feeling was all changed now and that the Germans believed their artillery equal to any.

"Oddly enough, German shells began to pitch about the prisoners' collecting station with deafening reports, so characteristic of the German high explosives, and the Germans had to be moved to a safer spot.

"Good progress was made east of Guemappe along the Arras-Cambrai road, and British troops, pushing through Cherisy, south of that road swept several hundred yards beyond their first objectives. There was heavy fighting about Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Bullecourt in which the Australians took part.

DIDN'T CUT LINE, SAYS BERLIN.

British Attempt Repulsed with 'Very Heavy Losses,' It Is Said.

BERLIN, May 3, (via London.)—New British attacks were begun on a wide front on both banks of the Scarpe early this morning after drum-fire which followed the continuous artillery engagement of the last few days, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement reads:

Western Front: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The continuous artillery engagement of the last few days on both banks of the Scarpe was followed early this morning by drum-fire, after which new British attacks began on a wide front.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Good observation conditions prevailing yesterday, the fighting activity of the artillery and mine throwers reached great intensity.

On the hilly front between Vauxillon and Craonne, along the Aisne-Marne Canal, and on the positions on the heights north of Prosnes the artillery duel was especially vigorous.

Front of Duke Albrecht—There is nothing to report.

The aerial activity over and behind the positions was very lively both by day and night. The enemy's losses in aerial engagements were one captive balloon and eight airplanes. One airplane was lost by a forced landing and seven by anti-aircraft gun-fire from the ground.

The official report issued tonight:

On the Arras front a fresh British attempt to break through failed with very heavy losses to the enemy.

On the Aisne and north of Rheims the strong artillery duel continued.

GERMANS LAID TRAPS IN SCARPE VALLEY

Huge Quantities of Machine Guns Massed Around Oppy and Defenders Kept Concealed.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 3.—Another day of close, fierce, difficult fighting is in progress, having begun early this morning in the darkness and going on down the long front in hot sunshine and dust and the smoke of innumerable shells.

At many points the British troops succeeded splendidly, in spite of great resistance from fresh German regiments and intense artillery fire. The most important gains of the day was in the direction of the village of Cherisy, where ground has been won by the English battalions and in Bullecourt, where street fighting is in progress.

This thrust at the enemy by Fontaine lez Croiselles, where he is still holding out in a narrow-pointed salient, which should be an utterly unendurable way to Cherisy, was taken rapidly without any serious check, although there was savage machine-gun fire. At Fontaine lez Croiselles the British troops found it very difficult to get forward, owing to the strength of the German defenses south of the wood and the barrage of heavy shell fire. I can obtain only vague reports from this sector of the front, which forms part of the old Hindenburg line; but it is clear that very stubborn fighting is happening here.

The British have bombed their way down 600 yards of the trench and established themselves around Fontaine wood on the northwest side of the village.

Further north the fighting carried the British line out from Guemappe toward the St. Rohart factory, just above Vis-en-Artois, but the signal rockets, sent up here by the British, may have come only from advanced posts ahead of the main line.

South of the Scarpe, between Monchy and those two woods of ill-repute, Bois du Vert and Bois du Sart, the battle has been similar to other struggles over the same ground, where the enemy stares across to the British lines from good cover and has every inch of earth registered with a clear field of fire from his machine guns, of which he has large numbers in enfilade positions.

English and Scottish troops attacked here this morning and would not give way under the terrific fire, but fought forward in small bodies until they gained the line on the crest of infantry hill, 300 yards short of the two woods, now linked together by the Germans with belts of wire and well-dug trenches.

North of the river Scarpe there was great fighting around Roeux, Gavrelle and Oppy. Gavrelle has already been the scene of many attacks and counter-attacks. It was here that in the fighting last month the Germans advanced time after time in close waves only to be scythed down by the British machine guns, so that heaps of those field-grey dead lie out there on the barren land.

Today those dead were joined by many comrades. When the British advanced they were met by masses of Germans and once more the line of battle had an ebb and flow and both sides passed over the dead and wounded in assault and retirement.

Four times the old windmill beyond the village changed hands. Four times Germans, who had dislodged the British, were cut to pieces and thrust out. Men were fighting here as if these bits of brick and wall were worth a king's ransom or a world's empire, and in a way they were worth it, for the windmill Gavrelle is one point which will decide a battle or a series of battles upon which the fate of two empires is at stake.

So it happened in this war that a dust heap like that other windmill at Pozières in the crisis of the Somme battles becomes for hours or days the prize of victory or symbol of defeat.

In Oppy, above the cathedral, the Germans had been very businesslike. They knew this attack was coming. It was clear that it must come to them, and at night they worked hard to protect themselves. They made machine-gun emplacements not only in pits and trenches, but in branches of many trees, and wired themselves in with many twisted strands.

A second Guards reserve, newly brought up, held the village and wood and a white château, with its empty windows and broken roofs, and kept below ground when the British gunfire stormed above them.

So when the British attacked in that pale darkness of the night they found themselves at once in a hail of machine gun bullets and later under shell-fire which made fury about them. They penetrated into Oppy Wood, but owing to the massed German troops, who counterattacked fiercely, they did not go far into the wood or lose themselves in a sure deathtrap.

They were withdrawn to the outskirts of Oppy, so that the British guns could get at the enemy and drive him below ground again.

To the northward the British stormed and won long trenches running up from Oppy to Arleux, and, most necessary for their further progress, linking up with the Canadians, who made a great and successful attack upon the village of Fresnoy, just south of Acheville. This was a very gallant feat. In the face of many difficulties of ground and savage fire. They completely surrounded the village and caught the garrison in a trap from which they had no escape.

After brief fighting with bombs and bayonets, the survivors surrendered, to the number of 8 officers and about 300 men, belonging to the Fifteenth Reserve Division of Prussians. What made them sorry was that two of their battalions had just arrived in high spirits. The troops in front of them were weak, they had been told, and they had been ordered to attack Arleux this morning.

The Canadians attacked first, and by 6 o'clock these Prussians were sadder and wiser men. The prisoners escaped the British shellfire, but were nearly done to death by their own guns. I saw this incident this morning. They had been put in an inclosure next to the Canadian field dressing station, flying the Red Cross flag, when suddenly the German guns began shelling the area with 5.9s. They burst again and again during a half hour with tremendous crashes and smoke-clouds.

"If those Germans are still there," said a Canadian, "there won't be much left of them."

When the shelling ceased I went toward their place, but found it empty. As soon as the shelling started their guards hurried them away to safety further back behind the lines and the Canadian wounded were diverted to another route.

To one of these Prussian officers was shown his old lines at Vimy, captured on April 8, and he asked what regiment had done such gallant work.

"The Canadians did it," he was told, "and the same fellows captured Fresnoy this morning."

The Prussian officer could hardly believe it, but when he was convinced of its truth, he complimented the Canadian troops who had fought so hard and so far.

The Prussians were proud young officers, and when I spoke to one or two they would not admit that they had been mastered in this war. They seem to have unbounded faith in Hindenburg's genius and in the effects of the submarine warfare.

I found no such spirit among the non-commissioned officers and men. They spoke as men under an evil spell, hating war but seeing no end to it.

"Neither side will, said one of them," but who will stop it. The papers write about conditions of peace, but one party says one thing and another party says another, and we don't know what to believe."

I asked them about the Russian revolution and whether it had had any influence in German trenches, but they seemed to regard it only as a vague, far-off event not affecting their own lives or ideas. They were more interested about their food, and said that their bread rations had been reduced by one-third.

Behind the lines the scene of war today was one white dusty plain under the glare of the sun, where men, waiting to go into battle, slept beside their arms, where mules kicked and rolled beside heavy batteries and transports, and guns were thundering close and hostile shells were bursting among the tents and cinema pavilions and the band was playing.

No sane man would believe it unless he saw it with his own eyes and heard it with his own ears, for it was all as fantastic as a nightmare of war, with wounded men hobbling back from the bloody strife and wending their way through the old trenches in which other men sat polishing their rifles or whistling in tune with the band.

BOLD NIGHT RAIDS BY AIR.

British Aviators Swoop Down and Drop Bombs in the Darkness.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 3.—British airmen, taking full advantage of the long spell of good weather, are continuing their relentless offensive aloft by day and by night. Within three days they have accounted for fifty-five enemy machines and have carried out many enterprises behind the German lines. The German soldiers plainly dislike the continuous presence of the British airplanes, for many unposted letters, captured during the infantry attacks, dwell upon the uneasiness the machines cause. One man wrote: "The air activity is very great. The English will soon be taking the very caps off our heads."

The daring of the British aviators in flying so low in the enemy country is one of the striking phases of the latter-day air tactics. During a recent night raid with only the stars to guide them, the Britons swooped down upon their dimly outlined targets and dropped their bombs, barely escaping themselves from the upward blast of the resulting explosions.

During this raid the Germans defending their supply depots brought into play a powerful searchlight, whereupon a Britisher promptly flew at it like a giant moth, let loose a lightweight bomb directly over it, and the lamp went out, to burn no more.

The British air raids on dark nights bring out a great display of enemy fireworks, for, in addition to the gunfire and the bursting shrapnel shells, variegated rockets are sent hissing indiscriminately into the air. Just now, as the May moon is approaching its fullness and lights the nocturnal way, the raiders go "over the line" to upset enemy trains, blow up enemy ammunition stores, rout sleeping enemy soldiers out of their billets, throw enemy transport columns into endless confusion, and scatter general demoralization from the skies for hours at a time.

Some of the best fighting the British have had recently has been with a flight of brilliant scarlet German machines. At first there were four of these in the flight, and all were handled with consummate skill, indicating that some of the best German pilots had been gathered into this fighting unit. At the first encounter the British brought down one of the "red devils," leaving the other three to scout about the air for several days. Yesterday the second of the red machines fell in flames, leaving only two.

This second scarlet machine met its fate while reloping to defend a large German formation which had been attasked by four British triplanes. The fight was not ended until six enemy machines had been sent down, while all the triplanes returned safely. They reported that the pilot of the crimson scout handled his "bus" with great skill, deliberately entering the combat during the general mêlée, which he could easily have avoided. It was only by the most careful manoeuvring that a British pilot finally sent a burst of machine-gun bullets into him.

GUN DUELS IN MACEDONIA.

Heavy Artillery Fighting Along the Whole Front Reported.

PARIS, May 3.—The following report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by Army Headquarters today:

There was heavy artillery fighting near Juma and in the Cerna Bend on May 1. On Monday night the Russians repulsed an enemy reconnoitring party. The bombardment of Monastir continues.

Yesterday heavy artillery fighting took place along the whole front. An enemy airplane was brought down in the British lines.

ROME, May 3.—"A squadron of six airplanes dropped ten bombs on Avlona (Albania) without causing casualties or serious damage," says an official statement today.

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Richard Washburn Child in

ASIA for May

The New Industrialism in Japan by *His Excellency Aimaro Sato Ambassador to the United States*, visualizes Japan's achievement in the big business of today. It shows the way to a mutual understanding by the United States and Japan of the commercial aims of each other in the Pacific.

Frederick Moore Associated Press Correspondent in the Orient for six years, gives an intimate character study in "The Great President"—of Li Yuan Hung, the Chinese President the most modest and unflinchingly unselfish leader of the new Republic.

tells the amazing story of how the Island Empire has done what we are now only planning. ASIA recently sent Mr. Child to the Far East with a commission to write a series of articles dealing with the new industrialism and political situation of Japan, the Philippines and China. His article "Japan's Long Arm" is the first of this series.

Only in this new copiously illustrated magazine can you find articles devoted exclusively to Oriental business, finance, politics and social life. For the business man of international vision, for the traveller, for the student of Oriental affairs, ASIA is the only magazine exclusively devoted to his greatest interest.

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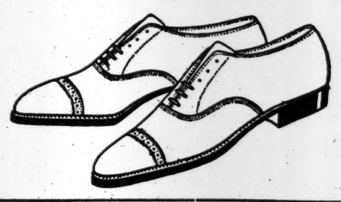

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FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th STREETS

ROCKINGHAM'S LOSS 2 DEAD, 13 MISSING

Two Submarines Followed the American Ship an Hour Before Attacking.

VACUUM'S CAPTAIN LANDED

Says Commander of Gun Crew Died of Exposure—Crew of American Sailing Ship on 2 Sunken Boats.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Captain Charles Edwards and forty-seven members of the crew of the American steamer Rockingham arrived in Dublin this evening on their way to Liverpool. They say their ship was torpedoed at 2:40 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and that Henry Margey, second engineer, of California, and William Wann, a Hawaiian oiler, were killed by the explosion in the engine room.

Two submarines followed the Rockingham for an hour. One of them got ahead of the steamer and submerged, and shortly afterward the Rockingham was torpedoed. The survivors were about twenty-four hours in the boats before they were picked up.

It will be noted that nothing is said in the above dispatch concerning a boat from the Rockingham, supposed to contain thirteen men, which has been reported as missing. There were twelve naval gunners on board.

Captain S. S. Harris and eight other survivors of the American tank steamship Vacuum, sunk by a German submarine, arrived today at a British port, suffering severely from exhaustion and exposure. Lieutenant Thomas, U. S. N., who was in command of the gun crew on the Vacuum, died of exposure on Sunday morning in the Captain's boat. His body was buried at sea.

The Captain's boat was overturned three times and the men had a terrible battle for life. The survivors will be unable to travel before Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The State Department was notified today of the sinking by German submarines of the American sailing vessel Margaret, the American steamers Rockingham and Vacuum, and the American schooner Woodward Abrahams. The Margaret was set on fire by the submarine. No mention is made of lives lost. A report from the American Consul General in London says thirty-three survivors from the American steamer Rockingham have been landed. Details had not yet reached the Consul General.

A Consular report, giving details of the sinking of the Woodward Abrahams on April 22, said the submarine attacked from a distance of two miles, firing two shots, which, apparently, were aimed to hit, and were not warning shots. Captain Vannamee lowered his sails and hoisted the American flag. The second shot was fired after the sails had been lowered.

After ten minutes the submarine came alongside, and her Captain shouted orders for the crew of six to come on board the submarine. Three of the submarine crew boarded the Woodward Abrahams. They took quantities of stores, instruments, papers, and other articles. The men from the submarine scattered oil over the ship, planted two bombs, and ran time fuses over the side by which the bombs were set off. The flames were seen for seven hours after.

The crew of the Woodward Abrahams set sail in a small boat and were picked up on April 24 by a Norwegian sailing vessel, which, like the Woodward Abrahams, had no wireless and no guns. She carried a crew of nine. On April 25 a submarine fired two shots in quick succession at the Norwegian ship from a distance of two or three miles. A third shot was fired to hasten the lowering of the sails. The mate of the Norwegian ship went alongside the submarine with the ship's papers, but the submarine commander showed no interest in them, and told the mate that the crew must abandon ship in five minutes.

When the commander was told of the presence of a second crew—that of the Woodward Abrahams—he grudgingly allowed a further five minutes for disembarkation. After all had abandoned the vessel the submarine sank her by gunfire.

The crew of the Woodward Abrahams were picked up on the following day and were landed without losses or injury. Four of the crew were Americans—Master, John Vannamee, Malden, Mass.; Benjamin Orbin, 18 Mongolia Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.; Oscar Hensen, St. Johns, N. F., and Joe McCallum, Macon, Ga., R. F. D. r. No specific mention is made of the fate of the crew of the Norwegian vessel. It is assumed they, too, were rescued.

Lieutenant Clarence C. Thomas of the United States Navy, who was in command of the naval gun crew on board the American tank ship Vacuum, and four members of his gun crew, as well as eighteen members of the Vacuum's merchant crew, lost their lives as a result of the German submarine attack which sank the tanker. This information reached the State Department today in a report from the American Consul at Liverpool, who forwarded the following official report:

"Lost or unaccounted for: Five of the gun crew; eighteen of the ship's crew. Following is the full list of the lost or missing of the gun crew: Lieutenant C. C. Thomas, A. Donald, C. J. Fisher, C. F. Lucken, and F. H. Loree. Loree died at 3 o'clock on morning of the 4, according to a report from a district head coast watcher. Of the ship's crew: F. J. Verney, second mate; J. Kirk, chief engineer; F. J. Davidson, second engineer; M. Rios, fireman; W. H. Crane, steward; G. Ellis, mess boy; S. Micheisen, Quartermaster; Daniel K. Rasmusson, seaman, Danish; B. Olsen, seaman, Norwegian; A. Ortis, fireman, Chilean; R. Terres, fireman, Chilean; P. Villalou, fireman, Chilean; L. Gistern, coal passer, Chilean; A. Caskerla, coal passer, Chilean; D. Echiamirria, coal passer, Spanish; K. J. Muller, second cook; W. Garvey, fireman, and J. Casales, fireman, Chilean.

"Following of the ship's crew were saved: Captain S. S. Harris; O. Galles, mate; Joseph Simpson, second engineer; Robert Williams, fourth engineer; W. Lundgrave, carpenter, Swedish; A. Lottis, Quartermaster, Russian; W. Orell, cook, Swedish; A. Wityens, greaser, Dutch; L. Purdye, greaser, Russian; J. Manchel, greaser, Chilean; A. Bye, seaman, Dutch; M. Singeros, seaman, Greek; R. Nunez, fireman; Camilo Dio, mess boy; William Andrews, mess boy; L. J. Hatton, wireless operator; E. Husted, third mate; O. Nelson, boatswain, Norwegian.

"Following of the gun crew were saved: John Nichola, T. Wilson, F. Lasher, J. E. Williams, J. Williams, G. W. Parker, O. H. Lucke, L. B. Mushorn.

"When nationalities are not mentioned, man named is American citizen. Joint affidavit of first officer, first assistant engineer, wireless operator, and gunners mess boy, and joint affidavit of three members of gun crew state that the Vacuum was torpedoed without warning. The wake of the torpedo and the periscope of the submarine were seen. No other vessels were in sight. The crew escaped in three lifeboats. Ten minutes after the torpedoing the submarine emerged, cruised around sinking vessel, and fired three shots. The Vacuum sank thirty minutes after being attacked. The survivors were in the boats twenty-nine hours and suffered considerably from cold and wet."

Two members of the crew of the American steamship Rockingham were killed outright when that ship was torpedoed by a German submarine, according to a message received here yesterday by the Garland Steamship Corporation from Captain Charles Edwards.

The message, dated yesterday at London, read as follows:

Rockingham torpedoed. Two men killed. One boat missing. Thirteen men not yet landed. EDWARDS.

W. E. Yandell of 1,445 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, received a cable yesterday from his brother, F. C. Yandell, who was chief engineer of the Rockingham. The cable was dated May 2, from Londonderry, Ireland, and read:

Safe. Inform friends.

F. C. YANDELL.

Yandell is unmarried and has been engineer on the Rockingham for the last five years. His home is with his brother in Brooklyn.

REPORT SUBMARINES HUNTING IN PACKS

American Survivors Say They Lie Along Sea Lanes, Thus Conserving Fuel.

SUNK BY 300-FOOT CRUISER

One Victim Says Two Smaller Craft Accompanied Her—U-Boat Disguised as Trawler.

LONDON, May 3.—The following Americans, survivors from various vessels which have been sunk by submarines, have arrived in Great Britain:

John Andersen, Mariners' Hall, Boston; John Nilsen, Pensacola, Fla.; Alexander Wilson, Baltimore; Lewis McNeil, Philadelphia; Clarence Felton, Norfolk; John Vannamo, Malden, Mass.; Benjamin Orbin, Elizabeth, N. J.; Oscar Hansen, St. John's N. F., and Joseph MacCullum, Macon, Ga.

Andersen was the only American aboard the Norwegian tanker Hectoria, which encountered three submarines at once.

Nilsen was the only American on board the Swedish sailing vessel Valktrue, which also was torpedoed.

Alexander Wilson was the only American on board the Danish bark Sokoto, which was sunk by a submarine, together with the Danish bark Hawthornbank.

McNeil and Felton were the only Americans on board a British steamer which was torpedoed and sank within four minutes, with no casualties.

Vannamo, Orbin, Hansen, and MacCullum were the only American sailors on board the American sailing vessel Woodward Abrahams, the crew of which was rescued by the Norwegian schooner Anna Maria, which was sunk by a submarine six days later.

These survivors tell remarkable stories of the strenuous exploits of the U-boats, which are apparently operating in flotillas. In one case three undersea boats appeared simultaneously alongside the ship, one being a submarine cruiser 300 feet long and the others old-fashioned submarines with a length of about 120 feet.

In another case a German submarine wore an elaborate disguise of a fishing boat. This submarine carried a gun which had a range of nearly five miles.

In at least two cases the crews of vessels sunk by submarines were rescued from open boats by a passing ship, only to suffer a repetition of the disaster when the ship on which they had taken refuge fell a prey to a U-boat.

Nilsen thus described the sinking of the Valktrue:

"We were almost within sight of land late in the afternoon when we observed a Norwegian sailing vessel in an encounter with a submarine eight miles away. Apprehending that our turn would come next, we prepared a lifeboat. A 200-foot submarine came up to us in due course and fired three warning shots from its heavy gun.

"We pulled our boat over to the lifeboat from the Norwegian ship previously sunk, and a dozen hours later were picked up by a British steamer. We had only a brief stay on the British boat, as she was torpedoed the same morning. After a few hours in the boats we were found by a British patrol and landed."

Wilson, who was on the Danish bark Sokoto, said:

"We abandoned ship in response to three shots from a submarine. Thereupon the submarine fired twenty-two shots into the hull of the ship, sinking her. We tried to speak with the submarine commander, but he told us he was in a hurry, as he had to attend to a Norwegian bark which was waiting a short distance off.

"We pulled for the nearest land, and all our twenty-five men got ashore safely, although both lifeboats were badly smashed up in the surf as we were beaching them."

Another American described the manner in which his steamer escaped being sunk:

"We were attacked by a submarine disguised as a fishing vessel," he said. "She opened fire on us at five miles, sending fifteen shots at us and smashing our wireless. She pursued us for an hour. We did not use our gun. Finally a British patrol boat appeared. The submarine submerged, disguise and all, presenting a ludicrous sight as the carefully prepared equipment simulating a fishing boat sank beneath the waves."

The Captain of an American sailing ship which was sunk ten days ago said:

"Submarines are lying along the sea lanes in regular nests. They keep well under the water most of the time, coming up now and then for periscopic observations, or on hearing the approach of merchant craft, which often can be identified readily by the sound of the engines. By thus conserving fuel the submarines are able to remain away from their base a long time, and also they find means of renewing their stores from ships which they sink.

"The U-boat which sank us had been out for six weeks. She had one British Captain on board. She renewed all her supplies from our boat and took all the nautical instruments. The submarine gave us a sharp signal to halt with a shell from a distance of two miles. It was good marksmanship. The shot hit the ship squarely, but caused no casualties. We stopped and took to the boats. The submarine came up in leisurely fashion, sank the ship with bombs, and passed the time of day with our boats. She had a crew of thirty-seven and was 250 feet long.

"We were picked up by a Norwegian sailing vessel, on which we spent six days. She was then attacked by a 120-foot submarine. We all took to the Norwegian's boats. The submarine commander declined to look at the Norwegian Captain's papers. We had another twenty-four hours in open boats, and then were picked up by a British patrol and landed."

279 MEN DROWNED ON BRITISH TRANSPORT

LONDON, May 3.—The British transport Arcadian was sunk by a submarine April 15. It is believed 279 men were drowned. The text of the official statement reads:

"The British transport Arcadian, with troops, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on April 15, and sank in five minutes. Nineteen officers, 214 of other ranks, 10 of naval ratings, 34 of the crew, and 2 civilians are missing, and it is presumed were drowned."

8,600-TON STEAMER IS SUNK.

The British Sun Was Owned in Philadelphia, but Leased by Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The British tank steamship British Sun, owned by the Sun Oil Company of this city and leased to Great Britain, has been sunk, probably in the Mediterranean, according to a cablegram received here today by Howard M. Pew, President of the company. The crew was saved.

The British Sun was built in 1909 and was a vessel of 8,600 tons. She is said to have been one of the finest of her class, and was valued at $2,500,000. Last Summer Great Britain took her over for war purposes.

Captain Carey, who commanded the ship when it was in the commercial service, is believed by Mr. Pew to have been in command when she was sunk. Many of the crew also remained with the ship.

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War Loans

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This booklet will prove of interest to all who expect to subscribe for the new *United States bonds*, and a copy will gladly be sent upon request.

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LOCATION: Will consider any location bounded by 35th and 175th Streets and 3rd Avenue and North River, or in Long Island City if close to subway station and within 5-cent surface carfare limit from Manhattan. No other locations considered.
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Suitable for town or country, seashore, motoring camping, golf.
It s the finest lot of Summer Hats and Caps we've ever seen. *At their prices!*
Fifty cents and a dollar are exactly what we sold them for last year,—but!!!
When you stop to consider the way material and labor have advanced you'l' wonder how we do it.
Don't be surprised when you find yourself walking away with 2 or 3, or even 6.
The values are great!
For your convenience we have arranged them on tables on the main and fourth floors.

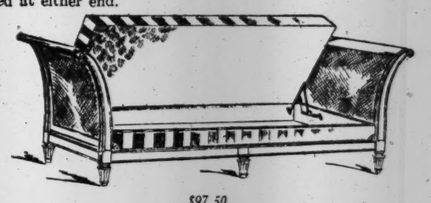
This $30
INNOVATION
TRADE MARK
Wardrobe Trunk
Meets the Needs of Every Traveler.

$30
The traveling business man, the army officer, the vacationist, the Summer bride—all are admirers of the Innovation Wardrobe Trunk.
In an Innovation nothing is ever "at the bottom,"—or "in the back." The hinged swinging board, with its detachable arms and hangers, enables you, by one simple operation, to reach any garment without disturbing any other.
Drawers are conveniently arranged to hold all your other personal necessities. Space for a large hat is secured by turning one drawer upside down
This $30 Innovation stands 45 inches high.
Made of three-ply cross-grained veneer strongly bound and banded fully riveted; brassed steel trimmings, self locking, strong, reliable and exceptionally light; shoe pockets; lock at top drawer A most popular model for men and women
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Other Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, $15 to $95
GIMBEL BROTHERS
Only authorized agents in Greater New York.
GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

B. Altman & Co.
announce that
the Store will be closed to-morrow
(Saturday)
PROMPTLY AT NOON
in order that the
B. Altman & Co. Regiment
of the
Home Defense League
may participate in the parade
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Saks Suits for Men
at $20
are tailored for the man who demands clothes that are not "Average"
WE never have been content with producing suits at these figures as good as someone else—they had to be *better* in fabric, design and tailoring than any alternative choice in this or any other city.
Our organization has been trained to tailor a garment so that its originality of line would always hide its original cost. And the fact that our suits at $20 are so replete with style and individuality is proof that we have succeeded in our purpose.
Saks Clothes are Saks-Made
Saks Suits for Young Men
at $16.50 to $25
Our suits for young men are cut as clean as a whistle—lean of line and trim of arm. They establish a standard unequalled in any other clothes at these prices. Single and double breasted models; plain or belted backs, exhibiting many variations in pockets and unusual treatments of vests, are included in our present assortments in a splendid variety of fabrics and colorings. Sizes 32 to 36. *Fifth Floor*
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

GIMBELS Present an Entirely New Combination
Day Bed-Box Couch
(Patent applied for.)
A BEAUTIFUL DAVENPORT BY DAY
A COMFORTABLE BED AT NIGHT.

$97.50
This is the Day Bed
Constructed of solid Mahogany beautifully finished. In this frame is built the Box Couch—shown closed To give the Day Bed a still further appearance of a Davenport, a pillow and bolster roll, upholstered of the same fabric as the Box Couch, may be placed at either end.

$97.50
Box Couch Shown Open
Box Couch measures 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft 8 in.—which are the inside measurements of the Day Bed frame. Is upholstered with the very best hair and moss, supported by tempered steel springs The lower part is used for storing pillows, sheets, blankets, etc
Other Upholstered Furniture
COVERED IN DENIM
Fireside Wing Chairs, $23.75 to $40.50
Club Lounging Chairs, $19.75 to 100.00
English Sofas, $59.50 to 225.00
Chaises Longue 46. 0 to 65.00
Box Couches.. 22.00 to 48.75
The No-Charge Upholstery Service.
Furniture purchased in the Gimbel Upholstery Store will be Upholstered Without Charge for labor if at the time of selection material for the work is purchased here
GIMBELS UPHOLSTERY SECTION—Sixth Floor—Broadway

ROCKEFELLER BEGINS U.S. WAR RELIEF FUND

Foundation Gives $400,000 for Carrel Hospital and Y. M. C. A. Field Camps.

$60,000 TO PREPARE SERUMS

Naval Psychiatric Hospital Gets $15,000—Funds Sent Abroad Now Total $4,181,952.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced last night appropriations of $875,000 for purposes in connection with the war. Of this, $475,000 will be spent in America for medical research and humanitarian aid as the beginning of the Foundation's work in the war with Germany. The remaining $400,000 will go to continue relief activities now being carried on abroad.

To aid the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the training camps to be established for the army and navy, $200,000 of the appropriation has been set aside. A budget of $3,000,000 is sought by the National War Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States. This work will be similar to that carried on by the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in war camps abroad, and in American camps on the Mexican border last year.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research gets $200,000 for the Carrel Hospital to be established during the next few months in connection with it. This model hospital of 100 beds under the direction of Dr. Alexis Carrel, is to be used to teach the new methods of surgical treatment for infected wounds, worked out by Dr. Carrel and Dr. Dakin in France. American military surgeons and doctors will thus have the benefit of the three years' experience in war surgery abroad.

The Rockefeller institute receives an additional $60,000 for instructing military and other surgeons in new methods of diagnosis, for the preparation of serums similar to those it has sent abroad, for use in army camps, and for the purpose of finding improved means of treating peritonitis and shock.

Funds were also provided for thorough study abroad of mental diseases among soldiers, and the kinds of provision needed for their care at the front and in base hospitals. This investigation is to be undertaken by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, who is to supervise American psychiatric hospitals to be established by the Government. Dr. Salmon will develop methods of receiving, classifying, and distributing the various kinds of mental and nervous disorders.

To provide buildings for a Naval Psychiatric Hospital, to be erected on the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital in New York, the Foundation has appropriated $15,000. The buildings are to be erected by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and operated by the United States Public Health Service.

During the month of April the Foundation made gifts and pledges for European war relief amounting to $450,000. This brings the total appropriations for European relief to $4,181,952.64.

Included in the April total is a conditional pledge of $300,000 to the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations for welfare work in the prison camps and in the armies of the belligerent nations.

Appropriations of $50,000 each were made in the months of April and May to the Commission for Relief in Belgium. These funds are provided to furnish supplementary rations to undernourished Belgian children.

HOSPITAL UNIT READY.

23 Doctors and 65 Nurses Comprise Presbyterian Staff.

The complete personnel of the Presbyterian Base Hospital Unit of the American Red Cross, organized at Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital in this city, that is to leave within a few days for active service, probably in France, as part of the contingent of American surgeons and nurses, was announced by Dr. George Emerson Brewer, its Director, yesterday. It includes 23 doctors and 65 nurses, most of them living in New York City. The doctors are George Emerson Brewer, Homer Swift, William Darrach, Sidney R. Burnap, Fordyce B. St. John, Alex McCreery, John A. Peters, Benjamin R. Allison, William F. Cunningham, William Barclay Persons, Robert Kennedy, William C. Woolsey, Gerhard Cocks, Armitage Whitman, Willard B. Soper, Louis Casamajor, Alwin M. Pappenheim, A. R. Stevens, Roderick Grace, Austin Hobbs, Malcolm McBurney, Henry S. Dunning, and E. H. Raymond.

These nurses will go with the unit from this city: Virginia Anderburg, Janet B. Christie, Elspeth A. Gould, Nellie Winey, Anne Penland, Ruby H. Emery, Elizabeth R. Brackett, Marion E. Hesseltine, Sara N. Strain, Edith Granger, Harriet Dunlap, Annie M. Thomas, Mary Lane Davis, Anne K. Williams, Annabel Roberts, Jane I. Rignel, Madeline Evans, Anna L. Leonard, Malinda M. Murphy, Helen L. Floyd, Gertrude Drake, Marjorie P. Armstrong, Louise M. Marsh, Mae Gaut, Marjorie E. Conover, Emilie G. Robson, Helen G. Niven, Elizabeth Philips, Dorothy Brown, Florence Owen, Marjory J. Lewis, Katherine Kerr, Frances F. Oldham, F. Esther Fortuine, Winifred W. Bullard, Augusta B. Stoll, Anne S. Foster, Florence A. Graham, Elise Hillyer, Beatrice Mary MacDonald, May Coulson, Anna M. Balen, Hjordis Todson, Ethel M. Goldsmith, Margaret Ashman, Kathro M. Mason, Ada F. Benjamin, Phoebe F. Taylor, Sara McDonald, Elsie May Galloway, Georgia A. Morrison, and Elsie McClive.

The nurses from outside New York will be Marion M. Shanks, Fitchburg, Mass.; Marie T. Bonnet, Orange, N. J.; Claudie M. O'Neill, Paterson, N. J.; Lela R. Blaine, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Ethel R. Arthur, Lakeville, Conn.; Ruth Hobey, Hartford Conn.; Edith E. McClay, Plainfield, N. J.; Ethel L. Moon, Waterbury, Conn.; Helen Cahoone, East Orange, N. J.; Ethel De Ronde, Englewood, N. J.; Alice O. Smith, Normal, Ill.; Dora M. Anderson, North Conway, N. H., and Elizabeth Bruce, Louisville, Ky.

All the doctors and most of the nurses attached to the unit have been drawn from the Presbyterian Hospital and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Of the civilian complement of 152 men, ninety-two have already been enlisted, and by Saturday it is hoped to have the enrollment completed. Electricians, engineers, chauffeurs, cooks and orderlies are still needed.

AGREE ON BILL GIVING $280,000,000 FOR ARMY

Conferees Have Taken Up Draft Measure and Hope to Have It a Law by Sunday.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senate and House conferees agreed tonight on the Army Appropriation bill, carrying about $280,000,000, for the support of the regular establishment for the fiscal year ending in June, 1918, and on the Military Academy bill. Tomorrow they will take up the War Army Draft bill, with the hope of returning it for final action before the end of the week.

The only serious difference between the conferees on the appropriation measure was over a Senate amendment authorizing an increase in the army general staff from 50 to 91, and permitting all members to be assigned to duty in Washington. Under existing law only half the staff can be stationed here. The House conferees accepted the action with a provision that it should be effetive only during the period of the emergency.

There has been no discussion of the Draft bill features so far, and members are not predicting the outcome on disputed points, which include the difference in the age limits of men subject to the selective draft, the Senate amendment which would permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions for service in France, and the section prohibiting the sale of liquor at army posts. Most of the members, however, are determined to reach an understanding as soon as possible, and every effort will be made to have the bill in President Wilson's hands by Saturday night.

LORDS CONDEMN REPRISALS.

Curzon and Milner Only Defenders of the Allied Air Raid on Freiburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—Several newspapers call attention to the remarkable and significant debate in the House of Lords on the subject of reprisals. The Westminster Gazette says:

"The Archbishop of Canterbury took as his text the allied air bombardment of Freiburg, undertaken as a reprisal for the sinking of hospital ships, and suggested that the policy was wholly misconceived and likely to tarnish our honor without deterring the enemy.

"The policy found only two defenders—the two members of the War Cabinet responsible for it, Lords Curzon and Milner. The other speakers—Lord Beresford, Lord Buckmaster, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Selborne, Lord Loreburn, and Lord Parmoor—condemned the Freiburg reprisals and the names of the speakers are eloquent of the wide diversities of opinion and party they cover."

B. Altman & Co.

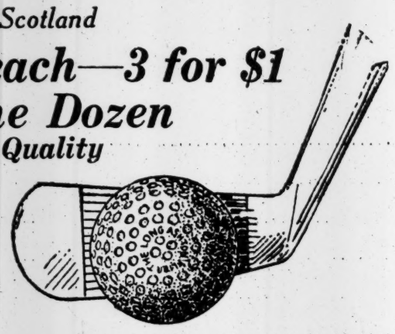
The Important Special Sale
of
Men's Summer Oxfords
will be continued to-day
and until Noon to-morrow (Saturday)
in the Department on the Sixth Floor.

Women's One-piece Dresses
made of soft, lustrous satin in black and navy blue, are on Special Sale
at $23.85
(Sizes 34 to 44, inclusive)
Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses (Third Floor)

Women's Seasonable Coats
representing all styles about to be closed out of stock, have been reduced to
$18.50, $21.00, $28.00, $48.00, upward
Higher-cost Coats and Wraps have also been marked at appreciable price reductions.
(Women's Coats, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

100,000 Golf Balls
From Scotland
In a Sale at 34c each—3 for $1 Or—$3.85 the Dozen
Regular 50c Quality



Conditions abroad have temporarily stagnated the golf industry in England, and as a result—

Gimbels Are Offered the Entire Accumulation of J. P. Cochrane & Co., Famous Golf Ball Makers, of London and Edinburgh

This firm is reputed to be the largest manufacturer of Golf Balls in the world. They make the celebrated "Challenger," retailing in America up to $1 each.

The "Challenger" is a soft-center ball wound with long lengths of the finest grade rubber.

Also the "Rex"—a rubber-center ball, wound with the same grade of rubber as the "Challenger," except that shorter lengths of rubber tape are used.

The covers of both balls are identical and the balls come in bramble or recessed markings, as you prefer. Both strongly guaranteed.

All of these balls are of the "Rex" quality, but mostly marked with the private brand of some famous English or Scotch professional or the brand of a world-renowned course such as Ashton.

We place an allotment of 10,000 balls on sale today at three for a dollar, or $3.85 a dozen. This is less than repainted or remade balls cost today.

Now will you come and get your share for a season's play?

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Sportsman's Section—Fourth Floor and Main Floor
Mail or Telephone Orders Filled. Madison Square 8200

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEFENSE PARADE—THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL CLOSE AT ONE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

FEATURE TODAY AND TOMORROW IN THEIR READJUSTMENT OF SPRING STYLES—

Dresses Formerly $65 and $75—at $45
Smart Street and Afternoon Dresses of serge, tricot, jersey, charmeuse, Georgette crepe, and Crepe de chine.

Tailored Suits—at $35 and $50
Formerly $55 to $95.
A complete reassembling of the large collection of Suits, for which the house of Gidding is justly famous—attractive and practical styles—of serges, tricots, velour-checks, tweeds, jerseys and similar styles—much in demand for *immediate wear;* including many particularly smart models for Misses and small Women.

Coats and Capes—at $35 and $50
Formerly $55 to $75.
Of fine serges, tricots, jerseys, twill, velours and tweeds.

Street and Semi-dress Hats—at $18
Tailored turbans, wing, bow and flower-trimmed effects.
Formerly $25, $28 and $30.

In spite of the Universal Advance in the Cost of Leather

The Prices of
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.'S
Shoes for Boys
Remain the same
So does the Quality!

In fact, your money today, Madam, will go farther than ours will. You pay the same prices as usual. We pay more than we ever have before. Leather today is sky high, and all shoes are selling at the highest figures ever known—*but not ours!* How long we can adhere to this policy is contingent on the leather market. But for this season at least, you may depend on us to maintain our customary prices.

Also, the selections are better than ever.

We have literally reproduced in our Boys' Shoe Shop all the latitude of men's lasts and leathers. English models, French models, American models, in blacks, tans, russets, Ko-Ko Calfs and mahoganies.

Black Calf Shoes, high or low with indestructible tips and soles	$3.50 and $4.00
In tan,	$4.00 and $4.50
Army and Navy Shoes, high or low made on the famous Munson Last to ensure comfort and service	$4.00 and $4.50
High Ko-Ko Calf Shoes	$4.50 and $5.00
Patent Leather Shoes	$4.50 and $5.00
Boys' Scout Shoes	$3.00 and $3.50

Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Boys' Clothing Furnishings Hats Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th STREETS

Electricity for Every Home

Bring the conveniences of a city apartment to your home in the country.

The Complete Electric Plant.

DELCO-LIGHT
Runs on Kerosene or Gasoline.

Supplies current for 50 lights, runs vacuum cleaner and other electrical appliances.

PRICE COMPLETE $275
Write for booklet.

DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
52 Park Place, New York
Manufactured by the same people who have made Delco Automobile Equipment the standard of the world.

Founded 1826 *Greeley 1900*

Special
Today and Saturday
425 Pairs Men's Low and High Shoes
Formerly $8.00 and $10.00
$5.85
Included are many bench made Oxfords and Boots. Various leathers. Sizes incomplete.

Men's Oxfords
$7.85
Smart Spring Styles, English last.
In Black or Cherry Tan Cordovan.

Boys' Boots and Oxfords
Reduced from $3.50 and $4.00. Broken sizes, in a variety of leathers.....$2.45

Direct Entrance *Ground Floor* *38th Street*

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.'s
Boys' Apparel Shop
Specializes in Boy's Clothes and man-sized assortments

A BOY really needs a bigger variety of clothes to choose from than his father does.

The father of a son has had time enough to reach some definite conclusions on the subject of color and design, but a boy's mind is in a formative stage and needs the education of variety.

That is why our Boys' Shop is a man-sized proposition in its selections.

It's the sort of shop where a boy can get a quick line on what the fellows are wearing, without having to tire out his mother in a shop-to-shop search for his clothes.

These Boys' Norfolk Suits with two pairs of knickerbockers, at
$12.50
Ought to be $15.00 according to the present cost of woolens—7 to 18 years

Boys' Norfolk Suits (7 to 18 years)	8.75 to 24.50
Stout Boys' Suits	14.50 to 18.75
Khaki or Duck Norfolk Suits	3.50 to 5.75
Boys' Rain Coats	1.95 to 16.50

Riding Suits - Tuxedos - Separate Knickerbockers

Franklin Simon & Co.
Furnishings for Boys
Have the Variety of Men's Selections

WE BELIEVE in giving a boy a man's latitude in shirts, scarfs, sweaters, and all the other things embraced in the word *Furnishings.* And for that reason we carry probably the biggest line of Furnishings of any Boys' Shop in town.

Silk Scarfs - - 50c	English Foulard Scarfs 65c
Silk Mixture Shirts 2.45	Sweaters - 3.95 to 5.95
Field Club Shirts 1.45	Field Club Blouses 95c

Blouses, Shirts and Pajamas, 95c to 1.45

Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Boys' Clothing Furnishings Hats Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th STREETS

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Peak of Good Tailoring at the Price
The day of mere assertions in merchandising is gone. Now thinking men adopt Missouri as their native State. Knowing this full well, we proved to our own satisfaction that "Supre-Macy" Suits were superior to other suits at the same price by proving them equal to higher priced clothes.

"Supre-Macy" Suits for Men at $24.75
passed a rigid examination which showed that the material and the hand tailoring method of putting it together were of the kinds used only in higher priced clothing. Hand tailoring is used without reserve in our Supre-Macy suits. The models are smart and semi-conservative; the fabrics varied in pattern and coloring.
Direct elevators to Clothing Department on 35th Street side.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89
Of lustrous silks that launder well, cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Athletic Union Suits $2.89
Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

A Little Book of Military Service
"Infantry Drill Regulations—U. S. Army" contains valuable information for men who intend to give their service to Uncle Sam. Hand Book Size, paper cover, 24c.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Spring Overcoats for Chauffeurs at $24.74
Crayonette Proofed
Practical, double breasted model with convertible collar and belted back. Made of a hard finished, all worsted gray fabric of unusual wearing quality. (Shark Skin cloth.) Quarter-lined with high lustre, twilled venetian.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Do Your Bit by Backyard Farming

Lookaround for a good piece of ground and then hurry down here for your tools and seeds.
We have everything the Backyard Farmer may need from hoe to a cultivator — including seeds.
Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

CAN'T STARVE ENEMY IS HOOVER'S REPORT

Says Germans Could Live Two Years in Plenty, and Indefinitely by Pinching.

OUR TASK IS TO FEED ALLIES

New Food Commissioner, Back from Survey of Europe, Goes to Washington to Take Up Work.

The Germans can't be starved out.

The food needs of our allies in Europe require the supreme effort of the United States.

These are the messages taken to President Wilson by Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be the United States Food Commissioner during the war. He arrived from Europe yesterday after a two months' survey of the food situation, and went to Washington at once to lay his report before the President.

Mr. Hoover, who is Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, was much concerned with conditions in that stricken country, but he brought much more important information regarding the food shortage as it affects Germany and America's allies. Before he left for Washington Mr. Hoover, at the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, told a TIMES reporter that the Government of Germany would probably be able to distribute food for an indefinite time on the same scale as it is now distributed. He said the Germans were consuming food on a strictly scientific basis, but that if they should "cut loose," and live on a scale much more liberal than now, they would have food enough for at least two years.

"There is only one chance of the German people or the Kaiser's army starving," he said. "That is a bad crop. If the crops are normal they can keep on going.

"The last reports I had from Germany before I left Europe were that the cattle was practically intact. By that I mean that for a year or more the Germans have been using only the surplus of the herd, keeping the base of the herd intact."

Mr. Hoover was reminded that he had been quoted by a Cabinet officer in Washington as reporting that the Germans had food enough to last for two years. He was asked if he meant that the Germans would be out of food at the end of two years.

"If the understanding that the Germans would have no food at the end of two years was gained from what I said, it was incorrect," he said. "What I meant was that if the Germans went right ahead and ate at the dictates of appetite, so to speak, of what they have, the present food supply would last two years. It is not to be supposed the Germans are going to do that."

Mr. Hoover refused to talk about his plans for handling America's food problems until he had conferred with President Wilson and the Council of National Defense. He did say, when asked whether he would propose for this country the German plan of dividing the crop into twelve parts and allowing only one part to be used in a month, that the situation in the German Empire was scarcely comparable to that in the United States from the food standpoint.

He gave the reporter to understand that he favored cultivating all the gardens that could be planted.

"I have come home to do my part for my country," said Mr. Hoover. "I cannot discuss my new job now, because I don't know enough about it. I will know more in a few days, for I am going right to work."

While Mr. Hoover would not give details of his report before presenting it to the President, he will give a food survey of the allied countries, with figures on their requirements, and will check them up with the Washington estimates of the American crops of 1917. He will report on the effect of submarine war upon the food supply of our allies, as well as upon its effort on relief for Belgium and Northern France.

"The submarine sinkings have been increasing for eight weeks," said Mr. Hoover. "They have made the situation extremely grave. It is no light problem. This country may be sure of that. Europe's food needs require every effort that we can make. The Allies need wheat above all things. They must have wheat. They also need corn and meat from us, and it is our job to see that they get them."

Mr. Hoover does not believe the war will end for many months. He said:

"If the Hohenzollerns and the militarist Government are to be destroyed—and nothing short of the destruction of these mad dogs will give hope of permanent peace—the war must go on at least a year more, or probably two years. The American people should be under no illusion that forces making for popular government in Germany have as yet any consequential weight, although they show occasional sparks of growing light.

"From a purely military view the Central Powers have a greater man power and armament than hitherto, and this, together with interior lines, enables them to put up a steady resistance to the continually growing strength of the Allies.

"We must continue to prepare to strengthen the man-power of our Allies, to furnish money and to devote every ounce of energy to offsetting the loss of ships. There is no use disguising the fact that the food production of our Allies is also like that of our enemies, decreasing from similar causes. The 1917 harvest of France, of England, and of Italy will be the lowest in recent history."

Mr. Hoover conferred yesterday with officials of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and told them that so far as he knew there was no truth in the reports that the Germans were diverting food sent for relief in Belgium and Northern France.

"The Relief Commission has struggled to its feet again after the blow that Germany gave it when submarine war was renewed on Feb. 1," he said.

"Because we couldn't get enough food to them the death rate in the industrial districts of Belgium increased threefold. It is not true, as some suppose, that lack of sustenance kills mostly children. It is the old people, broken in spirit and body, who die. The children are looked after first. We have only thirty relief ships now; we ought to have seventy or more."

Mr. Hoover intends to continue as Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Mr. Hoover brought with him five members of his staff who had been his chief assistants in the Belgium food distribution. They are Dr. Vernon I. Kellogg of Ann Arbor, Mich., director of the work in Belgium; T. B. Dawson, John S. Glenn, R. H. Simson, and T. J. Nelson. It is supposed that these Americans will use the experience they have gained in the work abroad to assist Mr. Hoover in organizing his greater task here.

10 lbs. Domino Cane Sugar Granulated American Sugar Refining Company

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

Between meals, Sugar Cookies lessen fatigue.
"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

TO-NIGHT PROMPTLY AT 8:15
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
CONCLUDING SALE OF THE
PAINTINGS AND BRONZES
Donated by the most eminent American Artists for the benefit of the War Relief Funds of the Fraternite des Artistes and the New York Clearing House for France and her Allies.
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY 9 A. M. UNTIL 1 P. M.
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

21-23 W. 38th St. Just off 5th Ave.
Lane Bryant
Direct Attention to an Extraordinary Sale
TO-DAY and SATURDAY
COATS AND SUITS
At Unusual Reductions
A representative collection of choice new suits and coats selected from our regular stock for the SLENDER as well as the STOUT woman. Sizes 36 to 58 bust.

Coats
Smart Taffeta coats, half lined with silk—fitted yoke model. Were 30.00. Special 22.50
Smart tailored models of men's wear serge. Novelty pockets. All silk lined. Were 36.50. Special 29.75
Silk coats of superior quality taffeta. Two specially designed models. Were 42.50. Special 34.50

Suits
Serge, Gabardine and all the newest fabrics. Tailored and belted models. Were 39.75. Special 24.75
Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Serge and Tweeds, in new colors and styles. Were 44.75. Special 32.50
Taffeta and Cloth, tailored; belted and sport models. Black, Navy and the new shades. Were 54.75. Special 39.75

Lane Bryant
No C. O. D.'s. No Credits.

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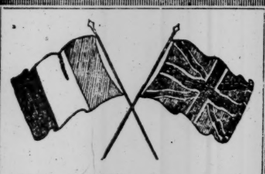

The Flags of the Allies

A collection as varied as the flags that drape the Union League Club on 5th Avenue.

The British Union Jack (Mounted)
8x12 in., 10c ea., $1.00 doz.
14x18 in., 25c ea., 2.50 doz.

The French Tri-Colors (Mounted)
18x24 in., 35c ea., $3.50 doz

British & French Flags (Unmounted)
32x48 inches, with heading and two brass grommets; each.....$1.50

Silk Italian Flags
12x18 inches mounted on black enameled staff, gilt spear; each.....$1.50

Silk Union Jack
24x36 inches, mounted on black staff, gilt spear, each.....$3.50

The Flags of the Other Allied Nations (Mounted)
Roumanian, Belgian, Serbian, Russian and Japanese Flags
10c each. $1.00 doz
25c each. $2.50 doz.
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BEER AND GRAIN CONSUMPTION

BEER contains about
92 per cent. water and about
5 per cent. of extract derived from hops and cereals, principally barley-malt and only about
3 to 4 per cent. alcohol.

All of the malt and much of the barley that America is now exporting is used by our allies for beer.

None of the European countries even after two and one-half years of war has stopped the brewing of beer.

The British Liquor Control Commission has not attempted to deprive the people of their beer.

Aside from its use for brewing barley is seldom used for human food—but principally for feeding cattle.

Sörensen, the Great Danish Authority on Pure Food, States That There Is No Waste of Cereals in Brewing Beer

He has recently demonstrated that when barley is fed to cattle for producing beef, only 51 per cent. of the food value is retained—on the other hand, when converted into beer 61 per cent. of the food value of barley is retained in the most easily digested form.

The ignorant or wilful statement as to the amount of grain used for alcoholic beverages is enormously exaggerated. The facts regarding the quantity consumed for that purpose are so readily obtainable from the United States Internal Revenue Department that the failure to produce them points to a deliberate suppression of the truth.

This is what the brewers of the United States used last year (Government figures):

	Bushels.
Wheat	None
Oats	None
Rye	None
Barley	52,439,973
Corn Products	15,711,515
Rice	2,354,000
Total	70,505,488
35% of the material for dairy food is returned to the farmers as a better milk-producing food than in its original state	24,676,920
This leaves bushels actually consumed in beer—BEING LESS than 3/4 of ONE PER CENT. of the grain production of our country.	45,828,568

Brewers Board of Trade of New York

HARDEN PRAISES OUR PART IN WAR

Likens Wilson's Declaration to the Preaching of a Modern Crusade.

IS INSPIRED BY IDEALISM

Says His Speech Proffering Peace Will Rank Him with Demosthenes and Pitt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Maximilian Harden, in Die Zukunft, publishes the most remarkable article which has appeared in his weekly for a long time past. He has gone far out into the wilderness beyond that oasis—now considerably populated—from which Vorwärts preaches, and it can scarcely be expected that the authorities will calmly pass over such a breaking of bounds.

He begins a long article with praise of England which will not sound pleasantly in the ears of those who keep the German people in the dark as to what their position in the world struggle really is. He sets forth in contrast the "inestimable worth of freedom of speech in press and Parliament" in England, and even has a good word to say for the publication of the Dardanelles report; for "only by such light can a nation which governs itself live."

He proceeds to show how a little while ago the United States stood for peace and was a peace oasis in a world stiff with armor. A professor, a Democrat, and a pacifist, was President. His first Secretary of State—Bryan—and his closest friend were pillars of peace. Nine-tenths of the States were against war. A long list of Democratic associations of all sorts and prominent men were for peace. When Roosevelt came forward as a war champion he suffered a severe defeat, rent his party, and involved Hughes in the same fate. Yet, despite all that, on the first day of the life of the new Congress Mr. Wilson announced his decision to throw the military and economic strength of the United States into the war against the German Empire."

"How was such a change possible?" Harden asks, and he supplies the answer by quoting in full Wilson's historic speech to emphasize the reply. He quotes from the declaration by great Entente statesmen in Europe—Poincaré, Ribot, Ileschanel, and Lloyd George, referring to the latter as "a genial, ultrastrenuous man of action." Perhaps, says Harden, Wilson cannot reach to the heights of those four orators of the first rank, but nevertheless his speech will soon stand in the schoolbooks with those of Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Mirabeau, Robespierre, Bismarck, and Gambetta, and will outshine all previous and contemporary declarations, because it came from the lips of the head of a State who spoke as none had spoken before in the world's history; who was made bold by a creed of idealism which had not become flaccid, and who found courage for new things.

"On Jan. 23 the world heard Mr. Wilson's peace offer, and in it the first voice which indicated in clear, profound, and considered words, not veiled with halting wishes, the way to lasting peace. On April 3 we heard from the same mouth a declaration of war like none since the Crusades."

Harden proceeds to pour scorn on those of his countrymen who now have nothing but scorn for America, bitterly attacks the German policy, and argues at length that it was really her ideal of peace which drove America to act.

He then goes on to refer to the Entente reply to the January peace offer, saying:

"In this shrill and defiant answer I do not find a single trace of that derision and scorn so often attributed to it."

Then heavy blows are directed against Zimmermann and the offer to Mexico, and Harden goes on to say:

"Bismarck used to declare that the worst diplomatic error of his experience was that committed by the Duke of Grammont when he did not regard Leopold's renunciation of the Spanish throne as a French triumph and so avoid war and the downfall of the empire. This error of July, 1860, was exceeded by that of East Prussia in July, 1917, by the whole extent of the difference between that war, which at the end of eight weeks practically ended in victory, and that struggle which on the thousandth day is further from a military decision than it was on the thirtieth.

"If Carranza wished to conquer Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, he did not need the permission of Germany. He would first have had to deal with General Villa, who still holds the American-Mexican buffer territory—did Wilhelmstrasse know that?—and then throw himself into the adventure of a war against the earth's richest people—against 100,000,000 men in whose service are the best cannon and the most modern technical science and industry, and who would rather bleed to death than allow the Mexicans to take the three States as booty."

Germany's policy toward Japan, too, is severely criticised. Harden points out how such muddling insulted America, especially as such "extraordinary tactics," were not condemned by the German people.

He goes on to ask why it is never emphasized that "America's purse has for years fed Belgium and given our own Red Cross nearly 100,000,000 marks."

PLEDGE FAITH TO EMPIRE.

Delegates to British Imperial Conference Address the King.

WINDSOR, England, May 3.—The representatives of the Dominion of India at the Imperial Conference today presented an address to King George. After referring to the conference, the address says:

"We further considered steps that may be required to insure that victory may not be lost by unpreparedness in times of peace, and so to develop the resources of the empire that it may not be possible hereafter for an unscrupulous enemy to repeat his outrages on liberty and civilization. We shall return to our homes inspired by the magnificent efforts put forth by all classes of your Majesty's subjects throughout the world, confident that the trials and sacrifices borne in common must draw still closer the bonds of imperial unity and co-operation, each in its own sphere, to leave nothing undone which may tend for the honor and welfare of your Majesty and your dominions."

The King said in reply that he was confident the result of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference would be of great and lasting advantage, not only in helping to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion, but to insure that when peace was restored "we may be found prepared for the task which then awaits us in organization of the resources of the empire with a view to rendering it more self-sustaining and of strengthening the ties that knit together all parts of my dominions."

"This meeting around the board and the consequent personal intercourse," the King continued, "will result in an increasing growth of the spirit of larger sympathy and mutual understanding between India and the overseas dominions."

LONDON, May 3.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Hume Long, has issued a statement that some matters dealt with by the imperial war conference are of a very confidential character, and it will probably not be possible to publish the resolutions or debates on these subjects until the end of the war. He quotes a number of important resolutions, however, among which is one approving imperial preference in the matter of trade. Another resolution expresses the opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the empire are too important a subject to be dealt with during the war, and should be taken up in an imperial conference as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

The conference places itself on record as holding that any readjustment should be based on full recognition of the dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important part of the same, and that the right of the dominions and of India to an adequate voice in Great Britain's foreign policy and foreign relations should be recognized.

UNTERMYER JOINS PROTEST ON ROOT

Declares Jews Believe Him "Utterly Out of Sympathy with Our Race."

CITES PASSPORT ATTITUDE

Both He and Jacob H. Schiff Plead for Jewish Service at Front in the War.

Samuel Untermyer, speaking last night in Cooper Union to 3,000 members of the Jewish League of American Patriots, deplored the selection of Elihu Root as the head of the proposed American commission to Russia, on the ground that Mr. Root was not in sympathy with and had no understanding of Jewish aspirations and problems. He did not advocate his removal as head of the commission, but he suggested that the President appoint some representative Jew to its membership. The meeting, which was called to discuss the Jews' place in the war, took no action on the matter.

Jacob H. Schiff, introduced as the "greatest Jew in America," was cheered for several minutes when he declared that he backed America to the limit in its fight for the rights of democracy.

"I am a German by birth," he said, "and I love the German people, but I do not love the German Government as it exists today."

Mr. Schiff's speech was a plea for a whole-hearted support of the President on the part of the Jews of the United States. He urged the young men of his race to take their places in the front ranks on the battlefields. Mr. Untermyer, aside from his digression on the subject of Mr. Root's appointment, spoke in similar vein.

"I wish it were possible," said Mr. Untermyer, "for us still to have the same high hopes of the success of the mission that we are about to send to Russia as when the project was first announced, but I regret to say that enthusiasm has perceptibly cooled since the announcement of the name of the Chairman of that commission. I wield to none in my admiration of the great ability and resourcefulness of Elihu Root as a diplomat and a statesman, and am satisfied that under ordinary conditions no more fitting selection could have been made by our beloved President. I appreciate also the patriotism and unselfishness that prompted Mr. Root at his time of life to make the sacrifice involved in this call to duty. He has nothing to gain in reputation or otherwise. His place in history is secure. And yet I deeply deplore his choice, not only because of the reasons that were so cogently stated by Professor Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale University at the Economic Club on Tuesday night, but also for another reason which I would have much preferred not to discuss and would not now mention if it were not from a sense of duty, and because of the transcending importance of the occasion.

"Whether rightly or wrongly, throughout Mr. Root's distinguished career he has impressed the Jews of this country with the conviction that he is utterly out of sympathy with our race and has no understanding of our problems and aspirations. Frankly, many of our people regard him as incredibly narrow and provincial in his conception of the Jew. His attitude as Secretary of State toward the Russian passport question and again in the Constitutional Conventions of 1894 and 1914 furnished abundant justification for this view."

Mr. Untermyer, in appealing to Jews to enlist in the national service, said:

"To those among you who have known the curse and despair of the despotism and persecution that have pursued our race throughout the centuries and to those whose loved ones have suffered from this 'brand of Cain,' fostered by religious hatred and bigotry, the opportunity that now comes to you to prove the gratitude and loyalty that are in you and to help shake from the breaking backs of your suffering brethren the yoke of tyranny under which they have so long been struggling, the appeal should be irresistible. America's bugle call for soldiers and sailors in the Army of Humanity must find us ready and responsive."

Before introducing Mr. Schiff the Chairman read a telegram of regret from Representative Julius Kahn of California, who was to have been one of the speakers. Mr. Kahn said it was impossible, in view of the situation, for him to leave the capital.

"A serious time has come upon us, and I am speaking to you in a serious vein," Mr. Schiff said. "Six or eight weeks ago the Jews would have heeded the call to arms as a duty, but with heavy hearts, as they would have known they would be fighting to perpetuate Russian autocracy. But now all that has been changed. Russian democracy has become victorious, and thanks are due to the Jew that the Russian revolution succeeded. If we want to help the Russian people, we must do our duty to assist the land of our adoption."

ASSEMBLY HOOTS ANTI-ROOT MOTION

Refuses to Permit Socialist Shiplacoff's Resolution to Appear in the Records.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—A resolution, offered by Abraham Shiplacoff, Socialist, to request President Wilson to reconsider his appointment of Elihu Root as head of the United States Commission to Russia, was hooted down by the members of the Assembly today and all record of it was expunged from the Journal.

The clerk had difficulty making himself heard above the growing murmurings and mutterings of the members, as soon as the rather lengthy preamble, which cited some of Mr. Root's public activities, gave an indication of the purpose of the resolution. The remarks in undertone were quickly followed by shouts of "Don't finish it." Speaker Sweet, however, restored order with his gavel and the reading was concluded.

A chorus of objections resulted in the resolution being returned to the introducer, not, however, until a motion had been uproariously carried that no mention of it be made in the official journal.

SOCIALISTS SPLIT ON ROOT.

Prominent Members of Party Call His Opponents Pro-German.

The attack by a group of Socialists on Elihu Root as the head of the American Commission to Russia bids fair to widen a breach already created in that party by the "pro-German attitude" of the same men who are denouncing Mr. Root, according to William English Walling, Socialist author, and J. G. Phelps Stokes, another prominent member of the party.

The attitude of the "American Socialists" on the Root appointment was that since the selection had actually been made nothing should be said against it, so that the mission to Russia might not be handicapped by adverse criticism. Leaders of that element said that James W. Gerard would have been a popular choice for the mission.

Mr. Stokes in a statement issued yesterday said that he, Mr. Walling, Charles Edward Russell, Upton Sinclair, and W. J. Ghent had sent a sable message to A. F. Kerensky, Minister of Justice of the new Russian Government, pleading against separate peace with Germany.

Morris Hillquit denied that the split in the party was important.

"The Socialist Party is neither German nor pro-German," he said. "Mr. Stokes quotes me as saying that the American Socialist movement was founded almost exclusively by German Socialists. He fails to add that that was forty years ago. Today the Social movement is as thoroughly American as any political or social movement in the country."

ENGINEERS FOR RUSSIA.

Stevens Shifted from Root Mission to Railroad Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In addition to the political and economic commission which President Wilson will send to Russia, a special commission of eminent railroad engineers will be sent immediately to help reconstruct that nation's transportation system.

It will be made up of four men, including John F. Stevens, one of the principal engineers employed on the Panama Canal; John C. Greiner of Baltimore, railroad consulting engineer, and Henry Miller, former President of the Wabash. Mr. Stevens had been named as a member of the commission to be headed by former Secretary Root, but at the request of members of the National Defense Council, the President released him today to serve on the special railroad mission.

SAYS PERIL IN RUSSIA IS WORKMEN'S COUNCIL

Walling Deprecates Suggestion of His or Any Other Socialist's Name for Root Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 3.—William English Walling, one of the foremost Socialists of America and an authority on Russia, said today that the suggestion of his name as one of the members to be appointed for the Russian Mission to be headed by Elihu Root was unwise. He does not consider that any Socialist should be sent, holding to the view that a labor union representative would be preferable. He believes that he can do more by staying at home to combat the arguments of the pro-Germans in the Socialist Party in America.

The Russian problem is explained in the following statement made by him for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Many of the newspapers entirely misconceive the Russian danger. They doubt if the majority of the Russian people is supporting the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, which seems to be running the country in place of the Duma and the Provisional Government. This statement wholly misses the real danger.

"The peasants control the voting power of the nation and compose at least 90 per cent. of the army. The workmen, on the other hand, absolutely control the output of ammunition and military supplies, as well as the railroads, by which not only the supplies, but the food which the whole nation must be fed from, must be transported.

"It is then absolutely necessary to conciliate the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. Fortunately that body has been enthusiastically supporting the Provisional Government in the last ten days, but it has not ceased its work of disorganizing the army for a single moment. Moreover, it stands practically unanimously for the peace terms advocated by the pro-Kaiser Socialists of Germany and Austria ever since the beginning of the war; a return to the status quo existing before the war, and no annexations, no indemnities.

"Our American editors ought to awaken to the fact that the danger in Russia is military, and not political, and it is pressing. No matter how much we may doubt the wisdom of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, it would be insanity and suicide for the Entente and the United States to refuse to recognize its power."

UNEASINESS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—Great disquiet has been created in the best informed quarters of London by reports which continue to arrive regarding the question of Russia making a separate peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 18 pointed out editorily how the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies might play Germany's game while mistakenly believing they were acting in the interests of Russia. It is sincerely hoped here this bad prevision will not be realized, for thoughtless action by one small and unrepresentative section of the Russian nation would sorely distress the friends of free Russia in America and undoubtedly stimulate the forces of reaction. Nevertheless there exists much real fear that secret negotiations toward bringing Russia to make a separate peace with Austria and Germany have been progressing with all too much success.

RUSSIA TO STAND SQUARELY BY ALLIES

Government Tells Them the Revolution Affords No Pretext for Slackening in War.

IS DETERMINED TO WIN IT

Confident That Guarantees and Penalties Will Be Established to Prevent Future Conflicts.

PETROGRAD, May 3.—The Russian Provisional Government has sent to the Russian representatives in the Entente allied countries a note assuring the Allies that the change in Government in Russia cannot afford a pretext for any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the Entente Allies.

The note, which is dated May 1 and signed by Foreign Secretary Milukoff, instructs the various diplomatic representatives to the allied countries to transmit the following communication:

"The Provisional Government of Russia published on April 27 a manifesto to Russian citizens wherein it explained the views of the Government of Russia as regards the objects to be attained in the war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs instructs me to communicate to you the contents of the document referred to and to add the following considerations:

"Our enemies have striven lately to sow discord among our allies by propagating absurd reports regarding the alleged intention of Russia to conclude a separate peace with the Central Powers. The text of the document annexed will form the best refutation of such intentions. The general principles therein enunciated by the Provisional Government are in entire agreement with the ideas which have been expressed repeatedly up to quite recently by eminent statesmen of the allied countries.

"These principles were expressed lucidly also in the words of the President of our Ally, the great overseas Republic. The Russian Government under the old régime certainly was not prepared to appreciate and share these ideas as to the liberating character of the war, the establishment of a stable basis for pacific co-operation of nations, the freedom of oppressed peoples, &c., but emancipated Russia can now use language which will be understood by modern democracies and hasten to add her voice to that of her allies.

"The declaration of the Provisional Government, being imbued with the new spirit of free democracy, naturally cannot afford the least pretext for assumption that the demolition of the old structure has entailed any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the allies. On the contrary, the nation's determination to bring the world-war to a decisive victory has been accentuated, owing to the sense of responsibility which is shared by all in general, and each one of us in particular.

"This spirit has become still more active by the fact that it is concentrated on the immediate task, which touches everybody so closely, of driving back the enemy who invaded our territory. It is understood, and the annexed document so expressly states, that the Provisional Government in safeguarding the right acquired for our country will maintain a strict regard for its engagements with the allies of Russia.

"Firmly convinced of the victorious issue of the present war and in perfect agreement with our allies, the Provisional Government is likewise confident that the problems which were created by this war will be solved by the creation on a firm basis of a lasting peace, and that, inspired by identical sentiments, the allied democracies will find means of establishing the guarantees and penalties necessary to prevent any recourse to sanguinary war in the future."

General Alexieff, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, has arrived on the Riga front.

THREATENS MASSACRE OF JEWS IN PALESTINE

Turkish Governor Said to Have Declared for Slaughter Like That in Armenia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—A wholesale massacre of Jews in Palestine is threatened by the Turkish authorities, according to news received by The Jewish Chronicle from what is stated to be a reliable source.

"The Turkish Governor, Djemal Pasha," The Jewish Chronicle says, "has proclaimed the intention of the authorities to wipe out mercilessly the Jewish population of Palestine, his public statement being that the Armenian policy of massacre is to be applied to the Jews.

"If this dastardly threat is carried into effect it will mean not alone that thousands of Jews (Turkish subjects, be it noted, since those of other nationalities have all left Palestine) will be put to the sword in cold blood, but that in addition the whole of the work of the Palestine resettlement will be utterly destroyed.

"Thousands of Jews in Palestine are starving. Tel Aviv, the beautiful garden city suburb of Jaffa, has been sacked and lies a mere heap of ruins, while similar wanton destruction in all probability has taken place in other specifically Jewish parts of Palestine."

Paul Fuller Estate $212,173.

The estate of Paul Fuller, member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, who died Nov. 29, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $212,173. The entire estate went to his wife, Mrs. Leonie Coudert Fuller. He had $23,195 in cash, stocks worth $55,779, and personalty valued at $73,108. The largest asset was his interest of 20 2-3 per cent. in the net profits of the law firm for three years. The total net income was: 1913, $135,000; 1914, $111,753, and 1915, $215,000.

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Turn the children loose in Colorado and watch them romp and play and get a healthy tan. Best of all, watch them eat, for that's one of the many good things that Colorado does—it develops the appetite.

You are literally care-free out there. If you want to go on a long "hike," you go; if you want to ride horseback, you ride; or if you prefer to just out-and-out "loaf," why there's no one to stop you from drinking in all the sky, scenery and ozone in the whole State of Colorado. And with all this you are going to do some real sleeping—the kind that makes you start the new day right and sends you back from Colorado feeling fit for any task—feeling as you haven't felt in years. And no wonder! You've had Nature's very own tonic.

The best part of it all is that it is so inexpensive to live out there. I have all the information about the country in my office, and it is at your disposal without charge. If you can drop in, we will talk it over, or if you write a postal I will send you a mighty interesting folder on Colorado, with maps and pictures and full details about the new long-limit, liberal stop-over, diverse route summer excursion tickets.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

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Men! get your gun and a supply of IN-B-TWEEN Cigars ready for camp. Convenient size, fine flavor, dampproof metal box. Long Havana Filler, handmade.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
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Recent dental research has established certain facts about what a dentifrice should do and should not do. S. S. White Tooth Paste conforms to all these requirements of an ideal cleansing and polishing agent, as determined by eminent authorities on mouth hygiene.

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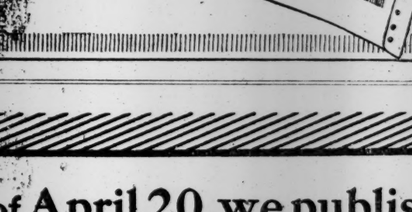

CHANCELLOR SOON TO SPEAK ON PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

heaviest attack against Philip Scheidemann. The workmen are told that ruin for the empire and penury for themselves are certain unless a heavy indemnity is exacted. Otherwise, they are informed, the war will end with a German debt of at least 120,000,000,000 marks, requiring huge annual taxation for interest and redemption, in addition to 3,000,000,000 marks for normal expenditures.

Appeal for 'A German Peace.'

AMSTERDAM, May 3, (via London.)—German newspapers publish an appeal for "a German peace," which is signed by a large number of associations representing German agricultural, industrial and economic interests. The appeal says:

"Demands for peace without a war indemnity and territorial extension must be regarded by all patriots as depressing, paralyzing and shameful. Our task is to protect our frontier better, strengthen our influence at sea and by extending our production of raw materials promote our industry and insure our equipment for defense of the fatherland.

"We need ground for colonization in order to strengthen our people and increase our production of foodstuffs. Only such a peace, which is obtainable only by a German victory, can bring the German people the economic alleviation which it needs immediately after the conclusion of peace."

CENTRAL POWERS MUST BE UNITED 'TO THE END'

Semi-Official Declaration Comes from Vienna—Sultan Professes Loyalty Till Death.

LONDON, May 3.—The conferences that have been held in Vienna between Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, show that a perfect agreement continues between Berlin and Vienna regarding questions of peace, according to a semi-official telegram from Vienna forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam.

The Vienna Cabinet, adds the message, realizes that German newspaper criticisms are merely expressions of private opinion, and it "insists that Germany and Austria must hold together to the end, as otherwise no good will accrue for either power in the future."

A Budapest telegram quotes the Pester Lloyd as saying that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, has offered seats in the Cabinet to Counts Moritz Esterhazy and Stefan Bethlen—Count Esterhazy to deal with the policy to be adopted in the transitional period after peace is declared, and Count Bethlen with the rebuilding of Transylvania. Both are said to have asked for time to consult ex-Premier Julius Andrassy, who at present is in Vienna.

Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, in an interview in the Fremdenblatt, expressed complete satisfaction with his visit to the Central Powers and their prospects for peace, according to a Vienna telegram received today.

The Sultan's last words to him before leaving Constantinople, he said, were: "Tell the allied rulers I will stand by them loyally until death."

SAYS WE'RE APING GERMANY.

Frankfurter Zeitung Sees in Conscription a Tribute to Militarism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 3.—Apart from ocasional sarcastic remarks about Roosevelt's Rough Riders, the German press has had practically no comment on America's Universal Military Service bill. However, the Frankfurther Zeitung, in a long editorial, welcomes the introduction of universal military service in the United States on the ground that it is "a victory for German ideas."

The Zeitung says that, according to all military experts, one year is necessary to complete an army, and asks whether America will dare to send such an army across the Atlantic, and if Wilson imagines he is going to save the Entente offensive on the west front. Scorning the idea that America is actuated by disinterestedness and idealism, this paper insinuates that the army in question was never really intended for use against Germany, but that an excuse was needed for mustering a big army to fight another enemy later on. It does, however, admit that the German people need be under no illusion as to the power of America, economic, financial, and political.

"All countries, great and small," it says, "have been obliged to imitate German militarism—even America — and who doesn't remember with what arrogance of pity America regarded the German people because of their military service? Carnegie even suggested that Germans wanted America, to avoid military service. It is no sign of amity if we are pleased that the United States has had to learn from the German democracy."

The Rhenische Westfälische Zeitung, discussing the proposed democratic domestic reforms and questions as to whether Germany should imitate the parliamentary systems of other countries, says that these systems were borrowed from England, but that the Governments of France and America should be considered as warnings, since those States are governed by international capitalists, and the issues of peace and war and the fate of millions of people are in the hands of a small group of wire-pullers.

The Zeitung says that American democracy has been an eye-opener to many Germans and speaks of President Wilson's peace intentions with sarcasm.

"Every new kick from Wilson," it says, "brought a 'Thank you,' and the German people shut their eyes until war was declared. But war with America has hit the German democracy in its most sensitive place, and it is fortunate that the Russian revolution happened."

The Zeitung warns the fanatics who are so crazy for democratic reforms to take warning by "the scandalous American parliamentary system, governed by money-bags," and asks if Wilson is really the Gipfel der Menschkeit, (the height of humanity.)"

URGE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

Violent Circulars, Calling for Peace, Reproduced in Berne Paper.

BERNE, May 3, (via Paris.)—As indicative that a revolutionary party exists in Germany which would like to emulate Russian tactics, but is not making great headway, the Berne Tagwacht reproduces a circular, which was secretly distributed among millions of German laborers prior to May 1, denouncing Hindenburg's appeal to them not to strike as "the lying message of the idol of the imperialists."

The circular is couched in violent language. It calls the promises to increase the meat and potato rations to offset the reduction in the quantity of bread issued empty mouthings, since there are not sufficient cattle in Germany, and extra potatoes can be given only by drawing on the seed crop.

The only solution of the labor problem, the circular continues, "is immediate peace—not the peace desired by the Government, which is spoiling for the acquisition of territory and which is guided only by the interests of militarism, imperialism, junkers, and capitalists."

The circular calls upon workers to rise by the millions on May 1, and concludes by saying "Down with the war" and "Down with the Government."

The Tagwacht also produces a second virulent circular, which also was suppressed. It says it prints both these documents to show the feeling in Germany, but it admits that this feeling as yet has not been effective.

ASSAILS "DEMOCRATIC PEACE."

Pan German Organ Denounces Scheidemann as a "Dangerous Man."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 3, (via London.)—Significant, because indicating the attitude of the Pan German elements toward peace suggestions, is the utterance of the Tägliche Rundschau on the subject: "Scheidemann's peace without victory should have been made impossible by recent experiences in foreign politics, since the great peace comedian on the other side of the ocean dropped his humanitarian mask and showed openly that his words should never have been taken seriously, that they served only to hide his policy of force and his belief in the almighty dollar.

"In the Western democracies—political organizations which are so often praised nowadays as examples for us—everybody knows very well that peace without victory means national suicide, and Wilson's peace messages were read there with augur-like smiles. Only in Germany a few leading men displayed political immaturity enough to condemn the war aims written in blood by German arms, and to demand the renunciation of all advantages that the dictator in Washington might laugh in his sleeve.

"We have become used to calling the democratic peace Scheidemann's peace, because the agitation of that dangerous man should be exposed as much as possible."

HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS HOLD UP GOVERNMENT

Won't Send Delegates to Peace Conference Without Franchise Reform Guarantees.

COPENHAGEN, May 3, (via London.)—An odd commentary on the interest of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the coming Socialist conference in Stockholm is furnished by the decision of the Hungarian Socialists not to send a delegation to the Congress unless they receive a guarantee from a competent quarter of the introduction of universal equal and secret suffrage on a genuine basis, and not along what are termed the illusory lines proposed by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier. The spectacle of Socialist representatives using a refusal to attend a Socialist congress as a weapon to wrench liberal concessions from a reactionary Government is probably unprecedented in history.

The Hungarian workmen, according to dispatches received here, were to hold a one-hour demonstration strike today in all branches of trade and industry, including munition factories, and utilize the hour to elect delegates to present to the King, through the respective military commanders, demands for the franchise, for a declaration of foreign policy, for peace based on mutual good-will, and for disarmament.

Dispatches received here from Sofia say that the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, asserted in interviews that the Bulgarian Socialists attending the Stockholm conference would insist on the union of all Bulgarians under a Bulgarian State, every Bulgarian, from the King to the most radical Socialist, believing that without this there could be no secure peace in the Balkans.

AVOIDS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Vandervelde, Belgian Cabinet Minister, Not Going to Stockholm.

LONDON, May 3.—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Munitions and President of the International Socialist Bureau, denies the report that he will be a participant in the Socialist conference at Stockholm on May 15, says a British official statement today.

The Stockholm conference, the statement declares, was summoned by Dutch delegates who had been temporarily added to the Executive Committee of the bureau. Neither the President nor the two other prominent members had been consulted, it is asserted.

TO MOVE PETROGRAD WORKS.

Munition Factories to be Recreated in South Russia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The big industrial plants at Petrograd operated by the Russian Government for the manufacture of munitions will shortly be removed from the capital to Taganrog and Berdiansky, on the shores of the Sea of Azof, in Southern Russia, it was stated today by N. T. Kouchteravy, managing director of a Russian engineering firm, who is in the United States on a Government mission to purchase machinery for aircraft plants.

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Under date of April 20, we published in the Newspapers the following—

ANNOUNCEMENT

NOTWITHSTANDING the constant increase in the cost of the materials used in the construction of our cars and bodies, ever since the breaking out of the European war we have steadfastly refrained from increasing our selling prices; in fact, in March, 1915, we reduced the list price of our chassis from $1850 to $1650.

The European war has lasted beyond all expectations, and with each succeeding month prices have gone higher. The demand for raw materials has grown beyond normal bounds, stimulated first by the needs of the Allied Powers and now vastly augmented by the military demands of our own country.

There is a marked shortage of materials at rapidly increasing prices.

If this condition continues, we will find it absolutely necessary to increase, without further notice, the prices of our chassis, bodies and parts.

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY
ARDMORE, PA.

April 20, 1917

This day (May 4, 1917) we find it necessary to make our Chassis price $1815, effective at once.

We wish at this time to express to our customers full appreciation for the business they have given us, and to voice the belief that the Autocar will continue to merit their patronage and confidence.

THE AUTOCAR CO., ARDMORE, PA.

BROOKLYN COLLECTS THREE RUNS IN THE TENTH INNING AND WINS FROM GIANTS

COOMBS STILL HAS BEE ON THE GIANTS

Robins' Veteran Adds Another to His Long String of Defeats of McGraw's Men.

GAME GOES EXTRA INNING

In Tenth Benton Explodes and Champions Take Advantage of the Episode to Settle Issue.

Jack Coombs, the old Kennebunk express, beat the Giants up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the Dodgers splashing three runs over the plate in the tenth inning, and thereby disposing of McGraw's team by a score of 4 to 1. Coombs beats the Giants just as regularly as he eats his meals. It has become a habit with him, like his after-dinner cigar. Snice 1911 he has beaten them eleven times straight. If Jack lives long enough maybe the Giants will beat him, but it looks as if the skillful veteran would be well advanced in senile decay before that happens.

Coombs was in his heyday as the famous Colby Iron Man back in 1911 when he first beat the Giants. That was when the Giants were playing the Athletics in the world's series. Then Colby John spent three years in the hospital, cheated all the sawbones, and when everybody thought he was through he joined the Dodgers. Yesterday was the tenth time Jack has beaten the Giants since he first donned the Brooklyn regalia.

Much of the strength and power of Coombs's strong right arm has gone, but he still has the old noodle. He knows the weakness of every mother's son of McGraw's batsmen, and any day he can't whip the ball over just where they can't hit it he is home sick in bed. He hits them left to their heart's content when the bases are vacant, but just let one or two runners get aboard the cushions, and Coombs grasps the batters in the palm of his hand. The Giants had plenty of chances to win yesterday, but when one timely single would have brought victory to the Polo Grounders Coombs smiled his sinister smile and turned them back.

Giants' Lead Is Fragile Now.

The victory of Coombs over the Giants yesterday cut down the lead of McGraw's men, and they are closely crowded in the league standing this morning by the St. Louis Cardinals. The Manhattanites heaved a sigh of relief when the shadow of Coombs passed from the Polo Grounds last night.

Rube Benton pitched a good game for the home team, and with the right kind of support he would have won. Coombs's great pitching in the pinches and a couple of life-sized errors by Zimmerman and Fletcher were the reasons for the Giants' defeat. McGraw's men are apt enough at slamming forth long hits, but fielding neat little bunt is necessary they are not there. On a number of occasions in the last two days the Giants have been sadly in need of a sacrifice hit, but the best stickers on the club failed when they tried to bunt. Yesterday the only one of the Giants' batsmen who could deliver a bunt was Lew McCarty, and he made two sacrifice hits at the proper time, both of them being perfect bunts. Each time McCarty was cut down at first only through the great fileding of Mike Mowrey.

There was only one play in yesterday's game which caused the populace to forget for a moment the depressing effect of Coombs's pitching. That was a gorgeous grab by Benjamin Kauff in the ninth inning, when the score was tied at 1 to 1. The Dodgers would have won the game on scheduled time at that moment if it hadn't been for Kauff's great catch.

There were two gone in the ninth when Bunny Fabrique rolled a hit down the third-base line and arrived at first before Heinie Zim could gather in the pellet. Then George Cutshaw lambasted a long drive to deep centre which was ticketed for the everglades near the fence. Wilson started in pursuit of the ball Kauff turned and ran for the fence. Once or twice he looked over his shoulder, but everybody thought that this was merely Benny's way of biddding the ball good night.

Snares Ball from Sky.

Suddenly Kauff turned and saw the ball soaring over his hellotrope helmet. Just as if he was bouncing from a springboard he went up into the air. He stuck his gloved right mitt on high, much resembling the pose of the Statue of Liberty, and along came the ball and stuck in his glove. For just a moment the fans forgot that Coombs was pitching, and they cheered Benjamin to the skies. Then along came Coombs in the next inning and mowed down the Giants in such a distressing manner that Kauff's joy-compelling catch was forgotten.

In the first inning the Giants caught Coombs when he wasn't looking and extracted two hits from him, one of them a three-bagger, which netted them their only run. Burns skied a fly to Cutshaw and Kauff lofted to Wheat. Robertson banged a single to left, and raced home when Zimmerman smashed a three-bagger past Wheat, the ball taking a bad bound away from the left-field barricade.

Benton held the Dodgers to a single hit up to the sixth, when Jimmy Johnston rolled a hit up the third-base line. Zimmerman was overanxious to get the ball over to first. He made a pretty scoop of the ball,and then shot it past Holke at first to the boxes. Johnston traveled at top speed around to third. Jake Daubert jammed a hit to left field, and Johnston scored with the tying run.

In their half of that same inning the first of the Giants' chances to gather in the game appeared. Kauff got a hit through second, and Robertson forced him at second base. Zimmerman dropped a Texas Leaguer back of shortstop, the ball falling safe after Fabrique had pawed all the surrounding atmosphere in a vain effort to nab it. Robertson going to second. The best that Fletcher could do on this momentous occasion wasto lift a foul to Daubert, while Kilduff's contribution was a harmless grounder to Fabrique, which resulted in Zimmerman's demise at third. Holke led off the seventh with a hit, and McCarty sacrificed. Coombs then got cagey and fanned Benton, while Burns lifted a fly to Myers.

Hopes Shattered in Eighth.

Coombs did his best pitching in the eighth, when Kauff and Robertson raised the Giants' hopes with a couple of nifty singles. With runners perched on first and second, Zimmerman tried to bunt, and popped a fly to the infield. Fletcher again tried to do something for the cause, but only a grounder to Daubert resulted. The crowd then called on Kilduff to pickle the ball hard, but his contribution was a foul fly to Miller. It was all very painful to the Giants. Coombs was master of the occasion, that's all there was to it.

The Giants had another rosy opportunity in the ninth. Johnston muffed Holke's drive to right and McCarty again sacrificed. Benton rolled to Fabrique, and Holke was out at third. Burns walked, but Benny Kauff, who had been hitting Coombs consistently up to this time, suddenly forgot how he had done it and flied to Fabrique.

Brooklyn carried off the game with a tenth-inning rush. Benton could hold out no longer, and went to pieces. With one out, Miller singled and stole second. Smyth was sent in to run for the Brooklyn catcher. Coombs rolled to Fletcher, who fumbled the ball, and all hands were safe. Johnston slammed a hit to left, scoring Smyth, while Daubert forced Coombs at third. Hi Myers picked out this moment to cudgel a three-bagger to left centre, Johnston and Daubert romping home.

With two gone in the last half of the tenth Fletcher and Kilduff singled. Coombs only smiled, and then grinned as Holke hoisted an inoffensive fly to Hickman in left field.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Daubert,1b	5	1	1	9	0
Myers,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Wheat,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Hickman,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Fabrique,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Miller,c	4	0	1	3	0
aSmyth	0	1	0	0	0
Meyers,c	0	0	0	0	0
Coombs,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	37	4	7	30	10

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Kauff,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Robertson,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Zim'man,3b	5	0	2	2	3
Fletcher,ss	5	0	1	1	7
Kilduff,2b	5	0	1	1	3
Holke,1b	5	0	1	14	0
McCarty,c	1	0	0	4	0
Benton,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	37	1	9	30	15

a Ran for Miller in tenth.
Errors—Johnston, Fletcher, Zimmerman.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hits—Zimmerman, Myers. Stolen base—Miller. Sacrifice hits—Benton, Myers, McCarty, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 12; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; Coombs, 3. Earned runs—Off Coombs, 1; Benton, 1. Struck out—By Benton, 3; Coombs, 1. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

CUBS HAVE BATTING BEE.

Assail Two of Matty's Pitchers and Run Up 10 to 3 Score.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Chicago defeated Cincinnati 10 to 3 in a batting bee today. The visitors used two pitchers and each was hit hard. The feature of the game was Wolter's double in the third inning. Bueto stood in left field, and Wolter's long fly came within a few feet of him. Neale ran from centre field and fielded the ball before Cueto was aware that the ball was near him.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Kopf,ss	5	0	0	2	3
Neale,cf	5	1	3	4	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	3	1
Thorpe,rf	4	1	0	3	0
Shean,2b	4	0	2	4	1
Wingo,c	0	0	0	0	1
Huhn,c	3	0	2	3	3
Cueto,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Dell,3b	2	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
Perry,p	1	0	0	1	0
bClarke	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	3	12	24	10

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss	5	1	0	0	1
Wolter,rf	3	2	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	6	2
Hunter,2b	1	0	0	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	3	2	6	1
Williams,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Mann,lf	4	1	3	3	0
Wilson,c	4	0	1	5	2
Dillhoefer,c	0	0	0	0	1
Deal,3b	1	0	0	2	2
Prender'st,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	35	10	15	27	11

a Batted for Ring in fifth.
b Batted for Perry in ninth.
Errors—Deal, Prendergast, Groh, Kopf, Perry.

Chicago	0	1	2	1	3	0	4	0	—10	
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3

Two-base hits—Wolter, Prendergast, Neale, Chase. Stolen bases—Merkle, 2; Wilson, Wolter, Deal. Sacrifice hits—Ring, Groh, Williams. Sacrifice flies—Wingo, Doyle. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Ring, 1; Perry, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ring, 8 hits, 4 runs in 4 innings; Perry, 7 and 2 in 4; Prendergast, 12 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Perry, 3; Prendergast, 1. Time—2 hours 8 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

CARDINALS RALLY IN NINTH.

Bunch Runs in Final Frame, Beating Pirates by 4 to 3.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 3.—Each team bunching its runs in one inning, St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh today, 4 to 3. The home team did its scoring in the sixth on singles by Gleason and Baird, Hinchman's base on balls, and Carey's triple. St. Louis got its men through in the ninth on J. Miller's double, singles by Hornsby, Cruise and Bescher, and two errors by Hinchman.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Betzel,2b	5	0	0	2	1
J. Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
J. Miller,1b	4	1	2	9	2
Hornsby,ss	2	1	1	2	2
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	3	0
F. Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	3
De Fate,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder,c	4	0	0	5	1
aStewart	0	1	0	0	0
Doak,p	0	0	0	0	1
Steel, p	2	0	1	1	0
bLong,	1	0	0	0	0
Pierce,p	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales,c	1	0	0	1	1
Total	35	4	7	27	11

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gleason,2b	3	1	1	1	4
cWagner,	1	0	0	0	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Carey,cf	4	1	1	1	1
H'chman,1b	2	1	2	10	0
Baird,3b	3	0	2	1	1
Kling,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Ward,ss	3	0	0	1	4
dFehmidt,e	3	0	0	3	1
eFischer,	0	0	0	0	0
eWarner,	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaux,p	3	0	1	0	3
F. Miller,p	0	0	0	0	0
fAltenberg	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	6	27	14

a Ran for Snyder in ninth.
b Batted for Steel in eighth.
c Batted for Gleason in ninth.
d Batted for Schmidt in ninth.
e Ran for Fischer in ninth.
f Batted for F. Miller in ninth.
Errors—Gleason, Hinchman, (2,) Baird.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—J. Miller. Three-base hit—Carey. Sacrifice hit—Ward. Stolen bases—Gleason, Hinchman. Double play—Schmidt and Baird. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Base on balls—Off Steel, 3; Pierce, 1; Doak, 1; Mamaux, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Steel, 5 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Pierce, 0 and 0 in 1; Doak, 1 and 0 in 1; Mamaux, 6 and 2 in 8, (none out in ninth;) Miller, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Steel, 4; Doak, 1; Mamaux, 4; Miller, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

Stevens Calls Off School Meet.

The athletic authorities of the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken have decided to cancel the annual interscholastic track and field meet which was scheduled to take place tomorrow afternoon. The cancellation was ordered because of the war preparations.

Thirteen from Eleven Spells Team.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—Thirteen members of the football team of the University of Minnesota have responded to the call for service, eight of them becoming members of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

American Association.

Columbus, 8; Minneapolis, 1.
Indianapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 1.
Toledo, 10; Kansas City, 3.

HIT FAMINE PROVES FATAL TO YANKEES

Senators Also Get Only Five Bingles, but Stretch Them Into a 3 to 1 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—An even break was the Yankees' portion in the four-game series with the Senators which ended here this afternoon, Jim Shaw getting the verdict over Ray Caldwell in a game featured by meagre hitting on the part of both clubs. The bats which waved to such good effect against Walter Johnson yesterday were comparatively quiet this afternoon against his less renowned clubmate, and the Senators, spurting in the eighth inning, nosed out the Donovan forces 3 to 1.

Inability to hit is becoming somewhat of a chronic habit with the Yankees when Ray Caldwell is on the mound. The returned prodigal had to work ten innings to win a 3 to 2 battle the last time he faced the Senators, and since that game he pitched nine innings against the Mackmen to a 1 to 0 setback. This afternoon he pitched well enough to win, well enough to prove that he must still be rated as a great pitcher, but he suffered the fate of being in the box when his own team was next to helpless with the stick. Caldwell allowed five hits to five for Shaw, fanned seven against 4 for the Washington boxman, and gave only two passes, while Shaw gave three. Yet the verdict went against him.

A shift in the New York lineup, the first since the season opened, except when accident made it necessary, was tried by Manager Donovan this afternoon. Lee Magee, like the other New York outfielders, was hitting poorly when the Yankees came to the Capital, but High and Gilhooley braced here, and Magee's slump became more pronounced. The result was that Lee was benched this afternoon, and Jim Hendryx was assigned to the centre field patrol. The shift did no good, however, as Hendryx failed to break into the hit column.

A batting rally started with two out in Washington's half of the eighth inning and decided the game. Ainsmith and Shaw had gone out in order and with the score tied and none on bases the game gave promise of going into extra innings. Then Judge dropped a bunt along the third base line, Baker, rushing in at full speed, made a stab for the ball with his bare hand and missed it, Judge getting a hit for his effort.

Foster followed with a drive to deep right centre, which Hendryx barely touched with the fingers of his glove, and Judge scored. Foster reaching second. Milan pushed a single into left and Foster scored. Up to this inning Caldwell had allowed only one clean hit and one scratch, the clean hit chasing a runner home.

Double plays cut the Yankees down in the first and fourth innings after the first hitter in each frame had reached first base. Peck opened the third with a double, but was thrown out at third when Walters bunted poorly on an attempted sacrifice.

The Senators pushed a run over in the third on Ainsmith's walk, Shaw's sacrifice, and Judge's double near the left field foul line. This was the only real hit off Caldwell up to the eighth inning.

The Yanks tied up the score in the sixth. With two out High singled to left, stole second, and romped in on Maisel's drive to centre. High was the only Yankee to pass second base during the game, and Peck, who doubled in the third inning, was the only other Yankee to reach second base.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	2	9	0
Foster,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Milan,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Rice,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Menosky,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Morgan,2b	3	0	1	1	4
McBride,ss	3	0	0	4	2
Ainsmith,c	2	1	0	4	2
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	28	3	5	27	10

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	0	3	0
High,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Maisel,2b	3	0	1	0	1
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Vendryes,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Pennugh,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Walters,c	3	0	0	9	1
Caldwell,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	29	1	5	24	7

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Judge, Foster. Stolen base—High. Sacrifice hit—Shaw. Double plays—Ainsmith and McBride; McBride and Judge. Left on bases—New York—New York, 4; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3; Caldwell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 5 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; Shaw, 0 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 4; Caldwell, 7. Time—1 hour, 38 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

RICH INNING FOR PHILLIES.

Group Five Hits in Fourth, to Discomfiture of Braves.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Philadelphia won from Boston today by 7 to 2, and thereby made a clean sweep of the series of three games. The home team's success today was due to the bunching of five singles off Ragan with a wild throw by Magee in the fourth inning, the rally netting four runs. Cravath led with the stick, making a home run and two singles in four times at bat.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA,(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	4	1
Bancroft,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Stock,3b	4	0	0	3	2
Cravath,rf	4	2	3	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	2	2	7	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Killifer,c	3	1	1	7	2
Mayer,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	7	9	27	13

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	5	0	0	1	4
Massey,2b	5	0	1	1	3
Twombly,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Magee,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	3	17	0
Smith,3b	3	1	0	0	1
Wilhoit,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Gowdy,c	2	0	2	11	1
Ragan,p	2	0	0	0	2
Nehf,p	0	0	0	0	2
aCollins	1	0	0	0	0
bBailey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	10	24	13

a Batted for Ragan in sixth.
b Batted for Nehf in ninth.
Errors—Bancroft, Niehoff, Magee.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Luderus. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit, Paskert, Whitted, Niehoff. Sacrifice fly—Killifer. Double play—Niehoff and Luderus. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 1; Mayer, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 7 hits, 5 runs in 5 innings; Nehf, 2 and 2 in 3; Mayer, 10 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Ragan, 1; Mayer, 4. Wild pitches—Mayer, Nehf. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

New York State League.

Elmira, 2; Harrisburg, 1—Ten innings.
Wilkes-Barre at Syracuse—Postponed; cold weather.
Scranton at Utica—Postponed; snow.
Reading at Binghamton—Postponed; cold.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 3; Nashville, 1.
Chattanooga, 4; Atlanta, 3.
New Orleans, 4; Little Rock, 1.
Mobile at Memphis—Postponed; rain.

LEONARD OUTPITCHES BUSH.

Champion Red Sox Beat Mackmen, 2 to 0, in Twirling Duel.

BOSTON, May 3.—Boston won from Philadelphia 2 to 0 today. It was a pitching duel between Bush and Leonard, in which the latter gained the honors through efficiency in the pinches. Two of Boston's five hits figured in runs, Hooper's triple being prominent in the first, and Lewis's single, scoring Manager Barry, who had stolen second base after being passed.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Barry,2b	3	1	0	2	1
Hobitzel,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Walker,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Thomas,c	2	0	0	8	0
Leonard,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	30	2	5	27	11

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	0	5
Grover,2b	4	0	2	4	0
Bodie,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	3	0
W.Johnson,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Thrasher,rf	4	0	2	0	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Bates,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Haley,c	4	0	0	3	0
Bush,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	35	0	7	24	13

Errors—Barry, Grover, Bates, Haley.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Two-base hits—Bates, 2. Three-base hits—Hooper. Stolen bases—Barry, Lewis, Scott. Sacrifice hit—Walker. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bush, 5 hits, 1 run, in 8 innings; Leonard, 7 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Bush, 3; Leonard, 8. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

SPURT WINS FOR INDIANS.

They Come from Behind in Ninth to Down White Sox.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Cleveland won in the ninth inning from Chicago today, the score being 2 to 1. Chicago made its run in the first inning and held the lead until the final round.

Roth, first up in the ninth, was safe on Risberg's error. He took third on Wambsgans's sacrifice and Turner's out. Miller batted for O'Neill and walked. Wood ran for him. Billings batted for Lambeth and got an infield hit, scoring Roth. Wood was hurt sliding into second and Evans took his place. Allison's single filled the bases. Chotte replaced Scott and passed Chapman, forcing Evans across with the winning run.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Allison,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	2	0	3
Graney,lf	4	0	3	3	0
Guisto,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Roth,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Wm'ms,2b	3	0	1	0	4
Turner,3b	4	0	1	1	2
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	5	0
Klepfer,p	2	0	0	0	4
Lambeth,p	1	0	0	0	1
aKavana'gh	0	0	0	0	0
bMiller	0	0	0	0	0
cBillings	1	0	0	0	0
dWood	0	0	0	0	0
eEvans	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	2	11	27	15

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	2	2	4
E.Collins,2b	2	0	2	5	5
J.Collins,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Welsch,cf	4	0	1	1	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Risberg,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Schalk,c	3	0	0	5	2
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	2
Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	*26	17

*-Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Kelpfer in eighth.
b-Batted for O'Neill in ninth.
c-Batted for Lambeth in ninth.
d-Ran for Miller in ninth.
e-Ran for Wood in ninth.
Errors—Klepfer, Weaver, Risberg.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1

Two-base hits—Weaver, Chapman. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen base—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, O'Neill, Wambsganss. Double plays—Risberg, E. Collins, and Gandil; E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; Cicotte, 1; Klepfer, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 11 hits, no runs in 8 2-3 innings; Cicotte, 0 and 0 in 0; Klepfer, 5 and 1 in 8; Lambeth, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Lambeth, 1, (Schalk.) Struck out—By Scott, 4; Klepfer, 3. Time—2 hours 11 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

LEWIS WILL BOX O'HAGEN.

English Welterweight Champion in Harlem S. C. Ring Tonight.

Ted (Kid) Lewis, the English welterweight champion, and Jimmy O.Hagen of Albany will be the principals in the main ten-round bout this evening, at the Harlem Sporting Club, and the contest should develop some interesting boxing. Both pugilists possess considerable ability and they are capable of delivering a heavy blow. O'Hagen, who has shown up impressively in his contests at various local clubs since coming here from Albany, will have the incentive of a possible match with Jack Britton to spur him on to his utmost efforts. Another ten-round event will bring together Tom Cowler, the big English heavyweight, who was recently knock out by Frank Moran, and John Lester Johnson, the local colored heavyweight. Cowler is trying to reinstate himself with local enthusiasts, with the ultimate view of securing a return match with Moran.

At the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn Jimmy Coffey and Knockout Lew Williams, a colored boxer, will furnish the entertainment in the principal ten-round bout.

SCHOOL MEET TOMORROW.

Interscholastic Event at Rutgers Attracts Many Entries.

More than a dozen schools will be represented in the Rutgers State interscholastic track meet which will be held at New Brunswick tomorrow instead of on Decoration Day. The meet was moved forward because many of the Rutgers students will be leaving to join the colors and now will form part of a big athletic program. The interscholastic meet will start at 10 A. M. and will be followed by a dual meet between Rutgers and Swarthmore at 2 P. M. The day's sport will conclude with a baseball game between Rutgers and Temple College.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	1—	11	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	5

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	10	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	0

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	8	4	1	1	2	0	2	—	—14	18	2
Richmond	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	—6	13	2

Other games not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	13	3	.813
Newark	9	3	.750
Providence	6	6	.500
Rochester	7	7	.500
Richmond	7	9	.437
Toronto	6	8	.429
Montreal	5	8	.385
Buffalo	3	11	.214

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Rochester.
Providence at Montreal.
Baltimore at Toronto.

VILLANOVA'S TEAM BLANKED BY PENN

Quakers Solve Delivery of Molyneaux in Seventh and Tally Three Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Pennsylvania, after a six-inning scoreless battle, fell on the flinging of Vincent Molyneaux of Villanova at Franklin Field today and three runs came whizzing over the plate in the seventh chapter. The final score was: Penuslyvania, 3; Villanova, 0. Ad Swigler pitched a good game for the Quakers and his fielding was remarkable. He covered all the infield in front of him and twice blighted developing attacks by Villanova. Molyneaux was in great form and only two hits were made off his work until Pennsylvania broke the ice in the seventh.

Ward Hinkson acted as Captain of the Quaker nine in the absence of Howard Berry. He made a circus catch of a fly from Dougherty's bat in the first inning, robbing the batter of at least a double. Pennsylvania had a chance to score in the first inning, but Jimmy Todd, who was on third base, was fooled by Molyneaux's pitching motion. Todd started for the plate and was nipped as he dived for the rubber. Johnny White followed this by singling to centre. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A

BILLY SUNDAY GIVES A WHO'S WHO OF HELL

Names World's Famous Infidels Who, He Says, Are Now There with Criminals.

1,462 MORE HIT THE TRAIL

Evangelist Believes Hell, a Lake of Fire, Is the "Basis on Which Christianity Is Built."

It was the Rev. Dr. William A. Sunday, and not Billy Sunday, who preached last night on hell. There was less of the spectacular, both in language and in action, than in almost any other sermon since the tabernacle meetings started. With little of his usual appeals for moral reform, with hardly a passing reference to the liquor traffic, Sunday led his hearers through the intricacies of theology and logic in support of his declaration that hell exists, a lake burning with fire; that, while we may not like it, it is there, and "the basis on which Christianity is built."

There were frequent "amens" from the clergymen on the platform and the Secretaries in the front seats, but the applause was less frequent than at almost any other meeting which Sunday has held. Now and then a ripple of laughter or a burst of handclapping, but very rarely; yet when the call for trail hitters was given 1,031 of the 15,000 present went up and shook Sunday's hand.

Perhaps they were caught by the appeal that closed the sermon. After his plodding array of theological and metaphysical arguments Sunday suddenly broke off with: "Well, Jesus, I don't know what more to say. Wish you'd come down. Couldn't come down from heaven a little while, could you? Stand here and tell 'em what I can't. Or send one of the angels down. I can't tell 'em. I haven't the language. I couldn't formulate words to tell this crowd God's love and what he wants to do for them. Help 'em come down by hundreds and say, 'Well, I'm a big chump to hold out against a God that loves me like that.' Say, Jesus, I'm glad you spoke to me years ago; glad you didn't leave me that night in Chicago when I told you I didn't want to believe. And when I go to heaven, Jesus, I'm going to rush up and say, 'Lord, if down there I ever said anything that made the angels sing and the devils growl I'm glad.' Oh, I've been slandered and vilified, and my wife and children, too; my life's been threatened, but if you hadn't died on the cross I wouldn't be praying here tonight."

The first trail hitter was a middle-aged woman with a crutch; then four young girls; then two soldiers. One of the penitents said as he was pushed past Sunday: "How are you getting on with your wife, Bill?" "All right," said Sunday, cheerily. "How you getting on with your wife?"

The text was II. Corinthians vi., 2—"Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation."

"I wish I could believe there is no hell," said Sunday, "and that all people will repent and make hell unnecessary; but if men and women persist in rejecting Jesus Christ, sending them to hell demonstrates God's justice. God can't make man a free agent without the possibility that he would do wrong.

"God is not only the Father of Christians, but the judge of those who are not, and a judge has nothing to do with mercy except to pass judgment. Many have been infected with the pernicious error of future probation, which is an infernal lie. God says today; the devil says wait till tomorrow.

"I want to show you that a lot of these old liars, they've been leading you wrong on this business. Hell is not a college where you enter the freshman class in sin and degradation and graduate with wings in your senior year."

Sunday gave a "Who's Who of Hell," listing Ahab, Jezebel, Antiochus Epiphanes—"that old sinner"—Ivan the Terrible, Catherine of Russia, Diderot, d'Alembert, Rousseau, Voltaire, and John Stuart Mill—"because they rejected Jesus they will be in hell along with thugs and thieves."

In the afternoon Sunday preached to about 5,000 people on the need of prayer and the inefficacy of mere learning, and 431 hit the trail. In the morning he addressed an invited company at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Wolverton, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street.

JAPAN ACCLAIMS OUR ENTRY.

America's Participation in the War Stirs Bigger Navy Advocates.

TOKIO, April 8. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The entrance of the United States into the ranks of the Entente Allies has been greeted with great satisfaction by the Japanese—a satisfaction voiced by the Foreign Office in a statement to The Associated Press. The Japanese Government is anxious to co-operate with America in every possible way, but there is considerable speculation as to what form such co-operation could take.

The prompt action of the United States in mobilizing its navy and the measures taken for increasing its sea strength have given renewed impetus to the movement to strengthen the Japanese navy. The naval authorities, as well as many publicists, are gravely concerned over the rapid falling off in the strength of the Japanese navy. They are urging an increase in Japan's sea power for the purpose of consolidating the national defense and not necessarily for any aggressive purpose. New proposals to this end will probably be introduced at the next session of the Diet.

The Foreign Office informed a representative of The Associated Press that Japan was not interfering in any way in China's decision over entering the war.

Bars Pictures of Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—Under a bill now pending before the Legislature the American flag may be used as an adornment for letterheads and may be embossed or stamped on pieces of jewelry, but the reproduction in a newspaper, periodical, or book, even though it be in a photograph of a military parade, would be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine.

The bill was sent to Albany by the Jewelers' Board of Trade. Its salient feature was a clause exempting jewelry firms from the general statutory ban against the reproduction of the flag on articles of merchandise. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Robert MeC. Marsh of the Twenty-fifth New York District.

To Lead Jewish Revival in Harlem.

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein has resigned as Director of the Central Jewish Institute to lead a Jewish revival movement in this city, and will give a year of his time to the work. In a letter to the Directors of the Institute he said: "I am going to Harlem, please God, to make it the basis for this revival movement, and intend to locate the centre of my activities in the heart of the most distressing Jewish conditions in the United States, namely, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. I know that the task will not be an easy one, but I am prepared to strain every nerve and employ every power with which God may have endowed me to carry it through."

WAR CRISIS IN BRAZIL; DR. MULLER RESIGNS

Germany's Minister Ordered Detained Following Berlin's Similar Action Toward Brazil's Envoy.

RIO JANEIRO, May 2.—Dr. Lauro Muller has tendered President Braz his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Government has received information that the Brazilian Minister to Germany has been ordered detained in Berlin, and has ordered the detention of Adolf Pauli, German Minister to Brazil, who is on his way to Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Dr. Muller's resignation is construed by some State Department officials as forecasting Brazil's entry into the war against Germany. The official notification of his withdrawal from the Cabinet has not reached the State Department or the Brazilian Embassy, but the unofficial report caused little surprise.

The Brazilian Congress convened today, and President Braz was expected to place before the body all the facts concerning the relations of the two countries, and perhaps ask for a declaration of war. No question as to the loyalty of Dr. Muller, who is of German descent, has been raised, but there have been indications of his sympathy with Germany, and it is believed his resignation may be due to a realization that he no longer can hold in check the Brazilian people, who have been clamoring for war to supplement the breaking off of relations on April 18.

The report that the Brazilian Minister to Berlin has been detained there and that the Brazilian Government in retaliation has ordered the detention of the German Minister indicates the difficulty that now may be encountered in averting war.

For several years before his appointment as Foreign Minister in February, 1912, Dr. Lauro Müller had been well known for his large interests in German enterprises. He was the moving figure in the Brazilian Lloyd and in the Hamburg Colonization Company, which dealt in large estates in the southern States for the benefit of German immigrants —principally Rio Grande do Sul, where 200,000 Germans form the large majority of the population. He was also associated with the banking and commission house of Dromberg & Co., which advanced money to German settlers for the cultivation of the land which he had obtained for them from the Government on the sole guarantee that they would develop their holdings.

In those days he was active in German circles in Rio de Janeiro, lived in a palace, and was a prominent member of the Germania Club. He also maintained a beautiful home at Petropolis, among the hills, the Summer resort of the capital, and twenty-two miles from it. Petropolis is a veritable German Bad, with beer gardens and amusement enterprises, where little is heard aside from German music and the German language.

It is alleged by the popular press that Dr. Müller, whose father came from Hamburg forty years ago, regarded his fellow Brazilians with contempt and never associated with them socially. His remarks about them to his German friends have often been repeated. One story is that he said at the Germania Club that all they thought of was "eating and love-making."

When early in April the German Minister, Herr Paull, received his passport, it is said to have been Dr. Müller who offered him the columns of the Diario Allemao of Sao Paulo, a paper published in the German interests, in which to state the cause of the Central Empires, and on no account to leave the country before April 18, and then to go by land—within constant reach of the telegraph—for, meanwhile, something important might happen which would require his presence in Rio.

What did happen, however, was the demonstrations of the League of the Allies, which wrecked the buildings of the Germania Club and the Grande Hotel Schmidt at Rio, destroyed the plant of the Diario Allemao at Sao Paulo, and required that the President of the Republic adopt these measures:

"1. To confiscate the arms of the German Confederation of Rifle Clubs in Southern Brazil.

"2. To stop the transmission of correspondence of German subjects to the interior and to establish a permanent supervision of German residents in Brazil.

"3. To suspend the publication of German newspapers which spread ideas calculated to alarm or mislead public opinion.

"4. To offer to the Allies and the United States the co-operation of the Brazilian Navy.

"5. To sequestrate interned German vessels until more radical measures can be taken.

"6. To demand the resignation of Dr. Lauro Müller as Minister of Foreign Affairs and to replace him by Senor Ruy Barbosa."

These measures were all supported by papers like the Journal do Commercio, the Paiz, the Epoca, the Correia da Manha, and the local journals printed in Italian, French, and English.

All these papers also are united in maintaining the policy that anything short of the league's measures would show domination by Germany, while anything short of war would be a national disgrace.

CABLE CENSOR TAKES HOLD.

Commander Hoff Put in Charge of Messages in New York.

Official censorship on cable lines in this city will go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning under Commander Arthur Rainbridge Hoff, who is in charge of the New York district. It was said there was no rush of persons yesterday or last night to take advantage of the last hours to get off uncensored messages. The work of organizing the staff of censors had not been completed last night.

Many representatives of firms doing business abroad called at the censor's office, at 60 Broad Street, yesterday in an effort to ascertain what matter would be barred. Commander Hoff was unable to give any further information than that which had already been sent out from Washington to the effect that no information of value to the enemy would be transmitted. In anticipation of a certain amount of confusion the first few days of censorship, the cable companies posted notices that messages would be accepted subject to delay. Some difficulty has been encountered by the censor in obtaining employes conversant with French and Spanish. In order to expedite messages in foreign languages the censor has suggested that English translations be supplied. It has also been suggested by importing firms that all code messages shall be accompanied by translations.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Tomorrow 50c. to $1.50.
Passing Show OF 1917
THE VERDICT OF EVERYONE—MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD: "JUST WONDERFUL!"
CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
Winter Garden stars & other B'way Favorites.

44th St. THEA., Nr. B'way., Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w. & Wed., 2:15.
THE RAFTERS RING WITH APPLAUSE!
Another big hit. Brilliantly sung.—*Herald.*
Capital entertainment for lovers of light opera.—*Heywood Broun, Tribune.*
Well staged and uncommonly well sung.—*Woollcott, Times.*
Reginald de Koven's Greatest Comic Opera
THE HIGHWAYMAN
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Greatest Singing Ensemble in New York.
Delightful and brilliant success.—*Vivian, American.*
As fine a production of the opera as the original.—*Sun.*
Revival admirable. Opera should have a long run.—*Pope, Journal of Commerce.*

ASTOR THEA. B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
NEW COMEDY WITH MUSIC.
"Arrived with a Bang."—*N. Y. Times.*

LYRIC 42nd, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY | Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. Good Seats at 50c. $1.00 & $1.50.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. By Eugene Walter.
THE KNIFE
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—*Eve. Telegram.*

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
JOE WEBER Offers
EILEEN
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

300th Time Tomorrow
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
Thea., E. of B'way.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—*Herald.*

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
LAST WEEK OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
Emily Stevens in THE FUGITIVE
Com. Next SUNDAY NIGHT—Seats Now
NORA BAYES
And Her Company in "THE SONGS YOU LOVE."

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout!
You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tm'w & Wed. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
In CLARE KUMMER'S New Play,
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

COMEDY Thea., 110 West 41st St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tm'w & Thurs.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
LAST 3 TIMES [PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS PRESENT BILL | and 2 other plays.
NEW BILL (One Week Only) MAY 7
IBSEN'S "GHOSTS" with MARY SHAW.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w. & Wed., 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. In the Greatest of All Farces
WM. COLLIER
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Tom'w. & Wed., 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD Bway & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25 to 75c. TAYLOR HOLMES in "His Majesty, Bunker Bean." Next Week—ANNA HELD, in "Follow Me"

PARK THEATRE, 59th & Columbus Circle. Continuous 2 to 11 P.M. 15, 25, 50c.
LAST 2 DAYS
A MORMON MAID
Beg. Sun. May 6. Mrs. MARGARET SANGER (Herself) in Big Birth Control Photodrama.

A GRIPPING MELODRAMA WITH A STRONG LESSON.
GREATER VITAGRAPH Presents
WITHIN THE LAW
The Most Compelling Human Interest Story Ever Presented. The Picture You Will Remember All Your Life.
ALICE JOYCE As MARY TURNER
HARRY MOREY As JOE GARSON
And An All Star Vitagraph Cast
BROADWAY Theatre, at 41st St. Mgt. Stanley V. Mastbaum. Twice To-day, 2:30-8:30

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:15
SIR HERBERT TREE LAST WEEK
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MAUDE ADAMS | A Kiss for Cinderella

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LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TOMORROW.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

This generation has no personal experience of how a national debt may be a national blessing. Neither are there pleasant memories of the time when some few Americans bought Government bonds both at a discount and at a sacrifice as a matter of patriotism, and found their funds returned to them after years with an increase which would have aroused suspicion if promised by a get-rich-quick concern. Our previous national loans which were floated in war time were issued as a basis of national currency and were taken by banks in great sums, although there was also a popular appeal. The Liberty loan now announced is to be different. Bank subscriptions are discouraged. The appeal is to the million, or rather to the several millions, it is to be hoped, who wish to put their cash in the field against Germany. For that reason there is need of a campaign of education regarding the manner in which the billions asked for may be given in confidence that they will return to the giver after having done a work of beneficence.

The loan is a means of making patriotism profitable, and of reducing the burdens of war. Even those who would resent belonging to a nation of slackers have felt a false pride in belonging to a nation of wasters. All that is to be changed by the Liberty loan. A Frenchman's first question is, "How much can I save?" An Englishman's characteristic question is, "How much can I spend?" The American question is, "How much can I make?" The Liberty loan, primarily for making the world safe for democracy, may be regarded as a means to that end, and loses nothing of attraction by the uses to which it will be put by those who know how to make money work.

The number of those who will feel that need will grow with the pinch of the war. Billions will not be raised by taxation without reaching every man's pocket. The time is coming when rich and poor alike will have to choose between putting funds into the Liberty loan or wasting them. We have wasted perhaps five billions annually in ways more or less harmless, in indulgences and amusements and careless management of personal finances. The people are to have the question put to them whether they prefer the ways of the slackers and wasters, or whether they prefer that their surplus funds should buy instruments of victory.

When the people are saving to buy the Liberty loan, they are getting behind the men behind the guns. A dollar in the national loan is both a dollar saved for the owner of the bond and a dollar for the upkeep of soldiers and sailors of the nations fighting against ruthless warfare. Every dollar of the five billions yearly wasted on indulgences makes other people work for the spenders. Every dollar spent for the Liberty loan helps those working for the common cause. Every dollar the nation spends comes back with interest to those who enable the nation to spend it. The money must be borrowed before it can be spent. It is borrowed to spend. The spending means wages, and prosperity for the thrifty. To waste a dollar is to help Germany by lessening your country's resources. To save a dollar and lend it to your country or our allies is to benefit yourself equally and to provide the funds to ease life for those perhaps unable to lend to the country.

The billions spent here by our allies have provided the funds for wages and profits. The billions to be loaned them from the proceeds of the Liberty loan will go for the same purpose. The other billions borrowed for our own country are for the purpose of meeting the expenditures reported in every newspaper. There is no way of spending such sums without producing what are called good times, that is the free circulation of funds with rising prices. There are $50,000,000 of woolen orders. There are wanted some 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 yards of khaki. Russia wants locomotives by the thousand and cars by multiples of thousands. Such an outpouring of wage funds, such a sure source of profits, was never in sight before. If this circulation of cash is to be maintained the Liberty loan must succeed. There need not be an idle man where there were hundreds of thousands. There need not be an idle dollar where there have been billions on half interest.

The rate on the Liberty loan is happily chosen below the usual savings rate, and above the bank rate for idle funds. Every man who has a deposit which is working for the bank can put it to working for himself by putting it into the Liberty loan. In that form he is sure of more than the bank pays him and sure of getting his cash on demand. The Liberty loan is sure of the biggest and best market the world ever saw for any bond. It is the equivalent of cash for all financial purposes and draws interest as cash does not. All trust funds can be put into it better than into any other bond, and all funds awaiting investment at a higher rate than the Liberty loan's. The bank returns disclose many places where there is danger of financial apoplexy through congestion of billions of money not put to proper use. The Liberty loan is a means of a wholesome bloodletting which should restore a normal circulation.

There are countless uses for the bonds. One real estate concern will accept them in payment for real estate. The Cotton Exchange is considering making them available for margins. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has voted to put $100,000 into them as proof of loyalty and as good business. The National Surety Company has voted to put $1,000,000 into the bonds because they are better than idle funds. Some employers are offering to carry the funds for wage earners' subscriptions, devoting future wages to the payments. There is no equally good refuge for the surpluses of corporations awaiting disbursement. Some of these things are appreciated by the informed. There is need that they should be known and appreciated by everybody.

A MASTERPIECE.

Possibly the patient wanderer in the marshes of Circumambagia, the Head Inspector of Moles in the Cellarage, or the Coast Survey of the Gulf of Quillets, might be able to find out the great moral purpose and meaning of the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill. Nobody else can. We have tried to follow it for months. No other maze or labyrinth is so deceptive, elusive, and sight-outrunning.

It is a mighty moral measure. Otherwise the Assembly and the Senate would not lock and block one another so resolutely about it. The virtue and happiness of the community must depend upon it, or the Governor would not warn the Legislature that it will have to meet in called session unless the bill is passed. Yet, apart from any question of "double," and for aught we know triple or quadruple "referendum" in this foster child of amendment and slow time, the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill, specially, generally, and altogether, is, as old JOHN ADAMS said of New York politics, one of "the devil's own incomprehensibilities."

FOR A PEACE THAT WILL LAST.

The Secretary of War has explained that, as the Government has reached no decision as to the time of sending troops to France or the manner of sending them, all statements regarding plans of that sort are premature. Within a few days the Army bill will be a law, and fifteen days after its enactment the War Department expects to have the machinery of the draft in operation. If this expectation is realized, and there is no reason why it should not be, with effective co-operation in the various States, the practical work of training can begin a month or more earlier than has hitherto seemed possible. This period of training is to prepare 500,000 men for soldiering quickly but thoroughly. After the first contingent has been trained, fewer regular troops and National Guardsmen will be required for that work. Then the country will have seasoned troops to spare for foreign service. Early in the Summer we could send few more than the 9,000 Marshal JOFFRE has suggested as a unit. Perhaps a few infantry regiments from the regulars and the guard could be sent abroad by July 1, with engineers, signal service men, and aviators, but once we begin sending soldiers to France we must continue.

Meanwhile, the utilization of our navy seems to be the most pressing work the Administration has in hand. The personnel of that branch has already been increased to the strength now authorized, or very near it, but the limit will soon be raised to 150,000 men, and recruiting will continue. The Marine Corps, which already exceeds the present authorized strength, is also to be extended. While we get no news of naval operations, it is permissible to assume that all our available ships are now in commission, while the building of destroyers, submarines, and auxiliaries is being expedited. Our navy must do its full share in combating the submarine menace, destroyers and submarine chasers must patrol the Atlantic Ocean, and supply ships must be convoyed. This is the first essential. We cannot afford to lag in the matter of naval preparations. Whatever is done by us toward swelling the ranks of the armies opposing the Teutons on the western front must be done without interfering with our transportation plans or the needful work we must do to help rid the ocean of the sea wolves. We can do much in that way, for every destroyer, torpedoboat, gunboat, and armed motorboat we put at the task will accomplish something.

As was predicted, the acceptance of the plan for a selective draft has served to increase the volume of volunteer recruiting for the regular army. With the knowledge that military service will be compulsory forced upon them, young men are beginning to understand the advantages of service in the regular establishment. In the Middle West especially the results of the recruiting lately have been most encouraging. They are doing better there than we are in the East. The training camps for reserve officers will be opened next Tuesday, and although there are too few recruits of mature years, there is no doubt that they will be occupied by young men who will be able to give a good account of themselves in war service. The assurance that all the candidates and accepted officers will be paid during the training term has greatly increased the number of applicants for admission.

Therefore we have already made a good start in preparing for a vigorously prosecuted war. Such a war the nation demands. We are, as Mr. TAFT said yesterday, "to fight for a peace that will last," and to do that we must exert all our strength, make good use of all our facilities. The demand of the nation is that there shall be no more hesitancy, no unreasonable delay, no partisan meddling with military matters. The mistakes of the past must be corrected without faltering. The selection of commanding officers for navy and army alike must be solely for fitness. We must take our part in the world war ready to render all help to our allies of which we are capable. We must give of our wealth, of our brawn, of our national intelligence all that is required. When the time comes to send our contingent of troops to the battle line they must be ready to fight and equipped to win.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Twenty Republican and nine Democratic Senators voted for, twelve Republican and five Democratic Senators against, the Senate Judiciary Committee's bill to substitute the State Convention for the direct primaries in the nomination of candidates for State offices, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court. A majority of both parties in the Senate approves the change. Senator GRAVES of Erie asserts that there is no public demand for the alteration of the direct primaries law. The majority judged public opinion more accurately.

So far as the politicians are concerned, they are safely ensconced under the present system. Under any system, of course, the professionals have a percentage in their favor. It is the voters who are tired or doubtful of the merits of the direct primary. Last year the Presidential primary in State after State disgusted the voters and brought new discredit on the direct primary, of which too much had been expected, which had been hailed and hymned by its enthusiasts as a sort of political regenerator and short cut to the millennium. It may be that the device has been damned as excessively and unreasonably as it was praised. Popular political criticism is not too cautious, balanced, or tender. In regard to nominations for a political unit as great as the State, the superiority of the convention system is generally granted. Some unofficial penumbra of a convention or conference has usually been provided for. The State Convention is a necessary and vital organ of the party. It is the open court of party disputes, the sole means of expressing authoritatively the policies desired by the majority. We believe that public opinion in both parties desires the restoration of the State Convention. Many persons hold that the whole direct primary system is outliving its welcome. Governor WHITMAN, faithful to the bridge that brought him over, clings to it. He threatens to veto the bill for the restoration of the State Convention, should it pass the Assembly. Whatever its fortunes, it represents a legitimate reform and public need. For a return to a sound old system from new methods tried and found wanting is also a reform.

NO REASON FOR DELAY.

There is no reason for showing either patience or consideration to anybody whose desire for gain gets in the country's way. Shipbuilders who find it impossible to build more ships for the Government and yet find it possible to accept profitable orders from abroad should have their views of what is possible and impossible corrected. Those who think it profitable to walk when the Government wishes them to gallop should be hitched to the pommel of Uncle Sam's saddle by a lariat and accelerated without regard to their wishes.

For these reasons Congress should pass at once the Administration bills giving the President power to take over shipyards. Very likely he will never need to exercise the power. The passage of the law, the grant of power, will be enough; it will be the lariat hanging from the pommel. Shipbuilders of the kind referred to will discover at once that their ideas of what they could not possibly do were erroneous, and that they can do a great deal more.

In the presence of the peril revealed yesterday by the Government through Secretary Lansing, Secretary Lane, and other officials, it would be criminal to increase it by delay and dawdling. The bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing. The sooner the bills are introduced the better, for Congress should lose no time in passing them.

SPRING WHEAT.

It is well known that the loss of 10,000,000 seeded acres in the Winter wheat States demands the largest possible increase of acreage where the seed is planted in the Spring. All the estimates thus far made point to only a very slight addition there, or even to a decrease. During the debate in the Senate last Wednesday about the food supply, Mr. MCCUMBER of North Dakota said:

> If the wheat acreage planted this year produces normally, the crop will be 850,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels for our allies. Some of this will be in the mills within three months, so there is no danger of a shortage unless some disaster strikes the crops.

The Senator must know that already there has been disaster in the Winter wheat fields, from which ordinarily about two-thirds of the entire crop is taken. There cannot be "normal production" in that part of the wheat area. The Government's recent report indicated only 430,000,000 bushels. Favorable weather since has added something to this expected yield, but there is no probability that it will equal that of last year, which was much below the average. There will not be more than 650,000,000 bushels in all, instead of 850,000,000, unless farmers in the Northwest largely increase the Spring acreage. They are not doing this. Some time ago there were indications that there might be an addition of from 5 to 7 per cent., but recent reports are less favorable. The estimates of crop experts then gave an addition of 3 per cent. in Mr. MCCUMBER'S State, but now the results of inquiries made by a trade journal point to a reduction of 7 per cent. there. And in South Dakota the first estimate of a 7 per cent. loss has been followed by one showing a decrease of 17 per cent. In Minnesota, on the other hand, 7 per cent. has been added to last year's acreage. And so the Spring wheat area may be even less than it was a year ago.

It is not too late to sow wheat in the Northwest. The acreage there should have been doubled, if that was possible. Senator MCCUMBER should revise his estimates and predictions. He should urge the farmers of his State to use every available acre. If they and other wheat growers in that part of the country need help, financial or other, it can be obtained for them. All the States and the whole world have an interest in the coming crop of American Spring wheat.

NO INQUIRY NEEDED.

The Legislature has appointed a committee of five to inquire whether the State should persist with the erection of populous institutions for State purposes upon the sources of the city's supply of drinking water. The committee is also to inquire how much damages the city must pay the State if the State's institutions should be placed elsewhere. The affront to the city is one of the Legislature's little jests, just to show that it holds no malice. No offense should be taken to the raising of the question of damages. It opens the way to inquire also what damages the city ought to collect if the State's institutions should empty sewage into the city's drinking water supply, and disease should result. It would be easier to show the damages to the city from even a threat to its health than to show the damages to the State by turning the site of the institutions for the diseased into a park at the expense of the city and its citizens for nearly the whole amount.

The committee will have a pleasant Summer spending the appropriation for the purpose, and will make a report proving the facts known to all, which could be officially reported upon without the appointment of a committee. Those interested in having pure water to drink must console themselves with the thought that so long as Mr. WHITMAN is Governor there can be no more secret progress with the construction of the obnoxious institutions, to be followed with the plea that since the cost is so great it will be necessary to complete them. The experience with the projects to build the Bronx and Passaic sewers is cautionary to the State that it will be costlier to proceed than to retire, whatever the cost.

DEFEAT IT UNANIMOUSLY.

Short of the establishment of an imperial despotism in this country, there can be no restraint whatever upon the freedom of the people to criticise the conduct of their official servants. Assurances offered in official quarters in Washington that the proposed Espionage bill will not be employed for such restraint, even specific provision to that effect in the bill itself, therefore assure nothing that is not already the inalienable right of the people. They are mere pretenses put forward to cover the purpose to conceal from the people facts which they are entitled to know during the progress of the war. The bureaucrat intrenched behind this law might conceal his errors until he had blundered away an army or a fleet.

It is the business of the Government to keep secret military facts knowledge of which would be more important to the enemy than to our own people, or, failing to keep them secret, to punish under the law of treason those who willfully convey them to the enemy. If such information once becomes known and talked about, it will make little difference whether the newspapers print it or not; spies can readily obtain it, and the only check upon its delivery to the enemy will be control of the means of external communication. This measure, long since suggested by THE TIMES, is at last adopted. It is the only effective censorship; no other is required.

It is difficult to understand how, in view of his oath to support the Constitution, any Senator or Representative can reconcile it to his conscience, intelligence, and patriotism to vote for the censorship provision of the bill. As for the substitute offered yesterday by Representative WEBB, it is sufficient to point out that it merely adds higher visibility to the unconstitutionality of the proposal. Let the attempt to suppress freedom of speech, in whatever guise it appears, be defeated unanimously. While we are warring to make democracy safe in the world, let us keep it safe in the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Defensible Only if Efficacious.

Evidently there exists in England much the same feeling as to reprisals in kind—the punishment of German barbarities by the infliction of like barbarities on Germans—as was recently expressed in this column. The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking in the House of Lords this week, said that all over the country there was strong disapproval of bombarding the city of Freiburg from the air, the ground taken, of course, being that the killing of noncombatants and the destruction of private property were not justified by similar acts of the enemy, no matter how atrocious.

To the Archbishop's protest Lord CURZON made, on behalf of the Government, the only possible answer. He said that Freiburg was attacked after careful consideration by the members of the Imperial War Conference, and that the action taken had the full approval of the French military authorities. The Germans had been plainly warned as long ago as last January that reprisals would be made for further sinking of hospital ships, and when the practice began again it was felt that there was nothing else to do than to carry out the threat then made. The object was not vengeance or even punishment; it was to prevent the continuance of a crime.

Success in attaining that end would be a sufficient justification for the bombardment of Freiburg. Lord CURZON confessed that as yet it was too early to tell whether the Germans had learned and heeded the lesson, but, as he put it, "there is evidence that it had a salutary effect."

It is believed in France, he might have said, that the immunity of Paris from aerial enemies for months past is a result of dropping bombs on the ducal palace in Karlsruhe. It would be hard to prove, however, whether this is what has kept the German airmen away from the French capital or whether it was that an increased number of anti-aircraft guns, more efficiently served, had made repetitions of the early raids too dangerous for even German courage to attempt. French and British advocates of reprisals also argue that, as Germans at home submit to a rule of force and are kept docile by the savage punishment of any insubordination to the constituted authorities, their confidence in their ability to dominate other peoples by "frightfulness" can be removed only by resort on the part of foreigners to the same expedient.

Sacrilege Couldn't Go Further.

Anybody who tries to put himself in the Kaiser's place—and who is able, metaphorically speaking, to do it—will feel a thrill of deep horror every time he recalls one passage in the much applauded speech made on Wednesday by Dr. KAEMPF, the presiding officer of the Reichstag. For he made a statement which, to any believer in the divine right of Kings, combines treason and blasphemy in about equal parts. It was when he said, "With our truest heart's blood we established the German Kaiserdom."

From that assertion there would follow by inevitable logic the conclusion that the right to rule is of human, not divine, provenience, and—most dreadful corollary!—that the people who give can also take away whenever it suits their imagined interests.

What the Kaiser thinks of such ideas has been made known to all the world by almost innumerable proclamations by him of their exact opposites. Where Dr. KAEMPF'S words get their awful significance is not that they express the heresy of an individual, but that they were approved with seeming unanimity by all his hearers, representatives of the German nation, and elected, according to him and therefore to the other members of the Reichstag, "on the freest franchise in the world."

No "Kaiserdom" could survive, and therefore none can tolerate, acceptance of that "we established." It is confidently to be expected, consequently, that in a few days will come the news that Dr. KAEMPF is passing, in a particularly dark and damp dungeon, the few days that have been allowed him in which to prepare for the ministrations of an official who wears a mask, dresses in red, and wields a large axe.

How Maine Sees the Farmer.

As the editor of The Kennebec Journal lives in Augusta, Me., a town considerably smaller than those that are considerably larger, it may be that he has a right to use great severity in criticising other editors who have presumed to tell the farmers of the country to work hard this year, and to raise the big crops needed by a hungry world. Anyhow, he does it, and so much heat is displayed by him in the doing that it almost justifies the suspicion that he is himself an ex-farmer, about whom a Summer boarder once made remarks as to the relative merits of sitting in a barn door, whittling a stick, and those that lie in giving some much needed attention to a neglected potato patch.

Such a memory, naturally, would rankle long, and it would explain, too, the amount of space devoted by the Maine man to removing from ignorant editorial minds elsewhere the delusion that farmers as a class lead lives of leisure, elegant or inelegant, as the case may be. That, however, is not the whole of his article. Besides, and rather incidentally, he tells all and sundry that what the American farmer needs is not exhortation to patriotic activity, or advice as to what crops to raise and how, but governmental assumption of some of the dreadful risks he now takes of having his work brought to naught by climatic eccentricities. In other words, he wants the Government to become the farmer's partner and insure him at least a living as the reward of his labor.

There are certain elements of grandeur in this suggestion, though just why the farmer should thus be favored above tradesmen and manufacturers is not quite obvious. But conditions and necessities are abnormal this year, and they do demand resort to expedients approximating the desperate. One can't help wishing, however, that the wise Kennebecker had been a little more suave in reproving his brethren. Complete imbecility does not always follow residence in a large city.

BILLY SUNDAY.

Opinions of Readers on the Question Put by Princess Troubetzkoy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 2 you print a question from Princess Troubetzskoy (Amelie Rives) in regard to a quotation from Billy Sunday. I did not hear the remark which is quoted. If it was not made, I hope Mr. Sunday will refute it. If it was, I would like to be "one of the public" to answer the Princess emphatically in the affirmative. I do consider such language blasphemous. As a Christian woman and worker, in common with all other Christians, I would not lay a straw in the way of any good Mr. Sunday can do in this city, or any city, but no person, community, or age can rise above its conception of a God, and I feel sure many Christians feel great regret, while giving Mr. Sunday due credit and sympathy for all his sincerity and the good he accomplishes, that he presents God and Jesus Christ below the level of a dignified man. While we can see real benefit in bringing God and Christ as familiar friends to the man or woman to whom He has seemed afar off, this age surely needs to have its sense of reverence strengthened, not weakened, and to have a God too much occupied with great events to learn modern slang.

E. B. VERMILYE.

New York, May 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the inquiry of Amelie Rives in today's TIMES, I should like to say that because Billy Sunday places ordinary, "vulgar slang of the street" in the mouth of Jesus Christ, he is not therefore necessarily blasphemous. If the idea behind a phrase is reverent, no language can make it irreverent. It is the idea that counts.

Were Mr. Sunday to discuss his subject in proper theological terms, it is doubtful whether he would—or could—have the same effect on his hearers as he has by using the language most familiar to them, that same "vulgar slang of the street." The results he gains seem to prove that the methods he uses are neither impious nor blasphemous, and when we think of the thousands he has helped to better and happier lives, dare we criticise this great evangelist because he does not employ the most refined "parlor English"?

ONE OF "THE PUBLIC."

New York, May 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Princess Troubetzkoy might find an explanation of Billy Sunday's coupling of an amazing vernacular with the name of Jesus Christ in the fact of an amazing familiarity with the personality of Jesus Christ. In terms of intimate friendship Sunday recognizes Christ and translates His message to the "lobsters," "four-flushers," &c. In terms of Billy Sunday's vernacular the Word can have its most pungent message for the proletariat. It is not blasphemous to call sin by its name. We have yet to read that Sunday has blasphemed.

ELSIE MCCORMACK.

Elmhurst, May 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Princess Troubetzkoy's "Question for the Public" in this morning's TIMES was one I would like to have answered. Revolting as are many of Mr. Sunday's coarse and vulgar utterances, his references to Christ make one recoil. His conception of Christ is so shallow! What reason has any one to think that He who changeth not and who without a parable spoke not unto them in the Gospel days has changed and would speak to any one in the language Mr. Sunday thinks He would use. I was very glad to see Princess Troubetzkoy's letter, and am sure many others were.

A READER.

Harrison, N. Y., May 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with Amelie Rives in her letter to the public concerning Billy Sunday and his irreverent language. The spirit of Christ is what true ministers of the Gospel desire to preach and exemplify, and to many church members who have gone to hear Billy Sunday in a spirit of sympathy he has been a shocking disappointment.

E. D. M.

New York, May 4, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, in answer to the letter of Amelie Rives in THE TIMES of today, ask her what she thinks of the language which Jesus used on one occasion, when He said: "Ye serpents, ye offspring of vipers, how shall ye escape the judgment of hell?" (Matthew xxiii., 33.) Is Billy Sunday's any stronger than this?

WILLIAM D. MURRAY.

New York, May 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From my own study and interpretation of Jesus Christ I have learned to love him not only as our Saviour, but as a man who could not use such language as quoted by Billy Sunday, and my whole ideal of Christ is too exalted for me to wish to hear any one apply such sentiments or language to him. It is not for me to ignore the good that Mr. Sunday has done and is doing. I hope I am not so narrow as that. Only an Episcopalian is not used to such utterances and can't understand them as related to the most sacred instincts of the human soul.

New York, May 2, 1917. A FRIEND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the question propounded in your paper this morning, I desire to say that the members of my own family, a great many of my friends, and I myself consider the quotation from one of Billy Sunday's sermons blasphemous. I hope a great many others who really believe that it is will say so.

MARY MCKENNA.

New York, May 2, 1917.

ROSE OF THE WORLD.

The roses are in bloom—
Red roses are in bloom—
And fields afar
Blossomed to red dismay and anguish are,
And doom.
Red roses are in bloom,
And all the world at war

The petals drift away—
Drift and decay,
Slowly, till they again are only earth,
Whence, at some year-long day,
New roses yet shall come to birth
And a new Spring perfume;
And men once more shall say,
"The roses are in bloom!"

And on those awful fields where now consume
The blood and hope of youth—
From those red-spattered fields of war
That now dark death and grim destruction mar,
Courage and truth
Shall yet arise to a more splendid bloom;
And from the stains of war,
From earth's decay and death and doom,
There shall, in sooth,
White roses come to bloom.

MARY LESLIE NEWTON.

SENATE GIVES WAY ON LOCAL OPTION

Brown Agrees to Elimination of Amendment and Compromise Agreement Is in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—With a compromise acceptable to both the Assembly and Governor Whitman in sight, the Senate is preparing to debate the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill for cities at the session tomorrow. All danger of a deadlock has not yet been removed, but the general prediction tonight was that the measure would pass both houses and receive the approval of the Governor.

After a conference with the Republican Senators from up-State today, Leader Elon R. Brown consented to the elimination of the so-called "double referendum" amendment in so far as it applies to cities other than New York City. The bill, which was thus amended formally today, will be brought up tomorrow by a special rule.

In its present form the bill conforms with that passed in the Assembly, except that it provides for a referendum in New York City to determine whether the municipality shall come under its provisions. Should that question be answered in the negative at a referendum which, if the bill becomes law, would be submitted at a special election on the third Tuesday of April of next year, the question cannot be brought up again for five years.

This provision, according to Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, will be accepted by the Assembly. Governor Whitman, while he would have preferred to have the bill enacted in its broad original form, said today that if it came before him with the double referendum for New York City, he would nevertheless give the measure his approval.

THANKS AMERICA FOR AID.

Mercier Letter to Philadelphians Is Smuggled Out of Belgium.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Smuggled through the German lines, a letter from Cardinal Mercier has reached the local Belgian Relief Committee thanking Philadelphia for its birthday gift of $1,500 to the Cardinal last November. The letter is dated Feb. 18, having taken more than ten weeks to come from Malines. The letter, addressed especially to the people of Philadelphia, praises the American nation for its generous aid of the Belgians. It reads as follows:

You have had the delicate and touching thought of making a special appeal to the generosity of your fellow citizens of Philadelphia on the occasion of my birthday. I have been deeply moved by this kind attention and wish to thank the committee most sincerely.

It is a great comfort to us to feel ourselves thus supported financially and morally by the noble American people. They are deeply enamored of liberty, and realize that our cause is not that of a small territory, hardly perceptible on the map of the world, but it is the cause of right and humanity. The fact that you understand us is a compensation for the oppression that temporarily weighs on us, and helps us to wait, without yielding, for our liberation.

I beg the committee to accept, with the renewed expression of my gratitude, my respectful and devoted homage.

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

CONDEMNS THE WELSH BILL

Chairman Anderson Says Traffic Measure Is Menace to City.

A. A. Anderson, Chairman of the Mayor's Central Committee on Traffic and Safety, issued a statement yesterday taking the ground that the Welsh Traffic bill, providing for uniform traffic regulations throughout the State, which has passed the Assembly and is now before the Senate, would work great injury to New York City if it should become a law.

"It would do away not only with the Traffic Court, but with many of the police regulations necessary for the proper control of street traffic in this great metropolis," Mr. Anderson says. "Not a single provision contained in this bill is more helpful to the driver of an automobile or the Police Department in regulating traffic. It would increase the number of accidents and the loss of life and, therefore, constitute a menace. A city like New York with narrow and congested streets—the immense number of vehicles constantly increasing—and where traffic is carried on under different conditions in each street, requires a special study and different regulations from those the Welsh bill provides."

5TH AV. BAPTIST MAY MOVE.

Church Members to Discuss Various Sites at a Meeting Monday.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth Street near Fifth Avenue, famous as the place of worship of the Rockefellers, yesterday sent out a call to its members to meet next Monday night, stating that a decision must be made for larger and better accommodations, owing to the success of the church under the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, and the growth of the Bible work represented in the Rockefeller Bible class.

Three propositions may be presented to the meeting. One of these will be a proposal to move to the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. Another is to rebuild upon the present site in Forty-sixth Street. One of the officers of the church is authority for the statement that, since the trouble came in Calvary Church in Fifty-seventh Street, fifteen or twenty families have removed from it to the Fifth Avenue Church. For this reason it is said some people favor the purchase of Calvary property by the Fifth Avenue Church. It is also known that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., regards the Fifty-seventh Street site as ideal for his Bible class.

VETO TO SAVE NIGHT COURT.

Mayor Mitchel Sends Back Bill Modifying System.

Mayor Mitchel vetoed yesterday the bill which passed the Legislature giving the Chief Magistrate power to discontinue the Women's Night Court and hold sessions in the day time, or, if necessity should demand, at night. In a memorandum accompanying the veto, the Mayor said it had been brought to his attention that more than half the cases in the Women's Night Court were not tried at once, but adjourned to a subsequent date and that it had been suggested that these cases could be tried with greater convenience to the court and witnesses in the day.

"The Night Court," said the Mayor, "has been one of the greatest means of lessening the bail bond evil in this city, and I fear that this measure would in time break down the entire night court system. A return to the old bail bond system would be adverse to the best city interest, and one that we should seek to avoid.

"The Police Commissioner advises me that he would regard with great misgiving the abolition of the Women's Night Court. If the bill had given power to the Chief Magistrate to direct that adjourned cases be tried in a day court, I would very gladly have accepted the proposed legislation for the city."

OBSERVE SHAKESPEARE DAY

Britons Make It a Celebration of Anglo-Saxon Unity in War.

LONDON, May 3.—Shakespeare Day was observed today throughout England and France. All the schools in Great Britain held special exercises. The principal celebration took place in King's College, London, in the presence of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and France. Ambassador Page made an address on behalf of the United States.

The observance of the day in the schools partook of the character of a celebration of the new alliance with the United States. Emphasis was laid on the fact that all countries speaking the language of Shakespeare were now united for the first time in a war on behalf of the principles of democracy.

FLETCHER ART GIFT MAY BE $8,000,000

New Estimate Greatly Increases Value of Bequest to the Metropolitan Museum.

PEARLS WORTH $300,000

Rare and Beautiful Objects from All Parts of the World to be Kept in One Collection.

The value of the objects of art and jewels left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Isaac Dudley Fletcher, as told in yesterday's TIMES, may be $8,000,000 instead of $2,000,000, as at first estimated.

Samuel M. Hitchcock, who drew Mr. Fletcher's will, said yesterday that he thought the estate was worth about $10,000,000. Aside from a few bequests of comparatively small amounts the property goes to the Museum. Mr. Fletcher wanted the gift to stand as a monument to the memory of himself and his wife, and he was so anxious that nothing should interfere with the transfer of the property that Mr. Hitchcock and Robert W. de Forest, President of the Museum, collaborated in drawing the section of the will making the gift.

Among the specific bequests are $200,000 to Mr. Fletcher's stepson, Jefferson Butler Fletcher, a professor at Columbia University; $10,000 to James P. Reilly, Mr. Fletcher's secretary; $3,000 to the the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and $2,000 to the First Baptist Church of Lawrence, Mass. Annuities of $5,000 are left to Horace Fletcher, a brother; Mrs. Addie L. Whiting, a sister, and Mrs. Virginia Marshall Hamilton, and $3,500 to Mrs. Mary A. Palmer. Family servants and several charitable institutions receive small amounts.

Mr. Fletcher was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, makers of tar roofing and other products. He made his first will in 1886, when his fortune was much smaller, and as his possessions grew he made other wills, the last one being drawn in February. Every will contained a provision similar to the one making the bequest to the Museum. He was a man of simple tastes. While his home, at 2 East Seventy-ninth Street, was modeled after a famous château in France and cost about $1,000,000, it was built as much for the beauty of the architecture and as a home for his art treasures as for a home for himself.

Every Summer he journeyed abroad and ransacked Europe for specimens of art. In painting he favored the Barbizon school. He loved statuary and rugs and stained glass, and everything that was rare and beautiful. Every Sunday afternoon in Winter his doors were open to his friends, and they usually filled the house and wandered through it as they pleased. Every Autumn when Mr. Fletcher returned from his travels with the specimens he had bought experts were called in to appraise their value. This was done for two reasons—to learn whether he had been a victim and to be sure that everything that went to the Musetim was just what it was represented to be.

Some years ago Mr. Fletcher began gathering pearls to use in making a necklace for his wife. The pearls were bought one at a time, so that all should be matched. When enough were gathered they were strung and added to Mrs. Fletcher's jewel collection. This necklace will go to the Museum, along with the other jewels. It is said to be worth at least $300,000.

Mr. Fletcher owned no real estate except his home. He did not favor realty as an investment. One of those who frequently visited his home said:

"Mr. Fletcher loved to be among the beautiful things he had gathered from all corners of the earth. He had bronzes, paintings, statuary, rugs, stained glass, pottery, and tapestries. His collection represents a labor of nearly forty years. Mr. Fletcher cared nothing about society. His pleasures in this city were limited to meeting friends on Sunday afternoons, and attending the meetings of a whist club of which he was a member. All of his residuary estate will go to the Metropolitan Museum, with the understanding that his art collection is not to be scattered in different places, but that everything shall be in one section that will be known as the 'Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Fletcher collection.'"

ZAIMIS TO FORM CABINET.

Promised a Ministry Acceptable to Allies if They Would Lift Blockade.

LONDON, May 3.—Alexander Zaimis has accepted the task of forming a new Greek Cabinet, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

Alexander Zaimis was formerly Premier and Foreign Minister of Greece, but retired from office in September, 1916. King Constantine of Greece recently made an offer to the Entente Allies to form a Cabinet agreeable to them if guarantees were given to him that the French army would not invade Greece and that he would not be dethroned.

Zaimis, who is said to be loyal to the King, but to have leanings toward the Entente, recently was reported to have promised the British Minister in Athens to form a Ministry acceptable to the British and French Governments on condition that the blockade of Greece should be lifted.

Says Arms Seized Were Merely Junk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Greek Legation today issued this statement:

"The blockade of Greece declared by the allied powers on Dec. 8 last, has been continued ever since on the ground that King Constantine's Government has not loyally complied with the demands made by the Entente Powers in their ultimatum of Dec. 14, 1916, and Jan. 8, 1917, by which all the arms of Greece were to be concentrated in the Peloponnesus where they could be under the guard of the allied military control officers stationed in Greece. It was claimed that certain arms belonging to the Greek people had not been delivered up in compliance with the allied demands,

$60,000,000 HEIRESS, LOUISE WISE, WEDS

Niece of Mrs. R. W. Bingham, Former Mrs. H. M. Flagler, Marries Laurence Lewis.

CEREMONY AT HER HOME

Bride is a Horsewoman and Active in Philanthropies—The Bridegroom from Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3.—A wedding of widespread interest was celebrated here today when Miss Louise Wise, heiress of the Flagler fortune of $60,000,000, was married to Laurence Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Lewis of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wise, in the fashionable suburb of Carolina Heights, at 5 o'clock, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. S. P. Huske, who is a member of the North Carolina Naval Reserve, having received leave of absence for the occasion.

Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, the bride's aunt, who before her marriage last Fall was Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, widow of the Standard Oil magnate, and Mr. Bingham were present. It was just before her own marriage that Mrs. Bingham announced that she was to make her niece heiress of the bulk of the Flagler fortune.

The bride was attended by Miss Mary Alexander of Augusta, Ga., as maid of honor, and Miss Frances Bailey of this city was the bridesmaid. William Lewis of San Francisco served as best man, and J. Douglas Taylor, Irvin Corbett, George Clark, and Robert Strange of Wilmington, Frank Butts of Cincinnati, and Jeff Askew of Charleston, W. Va., served as ushers.

The ceremony was followed by a reception held under a marquee on the lawn at the rear of the residence, later Mr. Lewis and his bride left on a private car without making their destination known.

The romance of the couple began last year at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where they were members of the Autumn colony, enjoying the outdoor pastimes together. Mr. Lewis comes from an old Ohio family, and like his bride is fond of athletic pursuits.

Miss Louise Wise has spent much of her time in New York and attended school at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., afterward going to Paris to finish her education at the Sorbonne.

Outside of her grace as a dancer and her skilful and expert horsemanship, she has decided original ideas on charity, and, as her aunt once expressed it, a wealth of common sense. The child labor laws of the South, children's courts, the advancement of the negro, all these have engaged her attention, and they will eventually profit largely by the administration of the Flagler fortune in her hands.

Among the guests from New York at the wedding were Miss Mary Parsons, William Hawley, and Robert Fields.

MISS WELLS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to John Scott Browning, Jr., on May 16.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Josephine Bulkeley Wells, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Brooks Hughes Wells of 520 Madison Avenue, and John Scott Browning, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott Browning, which is to take place on Wednesday, May 16, at 4 o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church. A small reception for the relatives will be held afterward at the home of the bride.

Miss Dorothy Pomeroy Wells is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the other attendants will include the Misses Rita Boker and Carlo Hackstaff, Mrs. Talbot Jones Fearn, Jr., and Mrs. George Watson Hall Smith of Providence, R. I.

Donald W. Lamb will be best man. The ushers chosen are Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Lawrence Davis, Jr., Frederic Hill, Alexander Hamilton Campbell, Paul Hyde Bonner, Francis T. Hoppleson, Francis M. Simonds, Jr., and Robert King Munroe.

MISS E. M. JEWETT TO WED.

Engaged to H. M. Peck, Studying for Engineers' Reserve Corps.

Major and Mrs. R. Dickinson Jewett announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth M. Jewett, to Howard Morrell Peck of this city.

Miss Jewett made her debut several years ago in Washington, D. C., where her parents have their Winter home.

Mr. Peck is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hamilton Peck of 48 East Seventy-fifth Street, and has been spending the Winter in Washington, studying for his commission in the Engineers' Officers' Reserve Corps.

No date has been set for the wedding, but owing to the possibility of Mr. Peck being summoned for immediate service, it may take place shortly at the country place of Miss Jewett's parents at Upper Nyack, N. Y.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

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New Summer Footwear

Misses' Low Heel Pumps

Of mahogany or black Russia calfskin or soft white calfskin with simulated wing tips. Also dress pumps of patent kidskin. New and smart lasts with light weight soles and low heels.
Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. 6.50

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Of highest quality tan or black Russia calf, laced. Made on correct walking lasts with welted soles and low heels. An ideal shoe for general wear.
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Of selected tan, patent or black Russia calf. Made on correct orthopedic lasts. Light welted soles and flat heels.
Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E. 3.75

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor.*

$1,890 FOR ARTISTS IN WAR.

85 Pictures Contributed by Painters Sold for Relief Fund.

The wounded artist Allies will be the better by $1,890 for the sale of paintings for their benefit at the American Art Galleries last evening. This was for eighty-five pictures contributed by prominent artists for the Relief Fund of the American Artists' Relief Committee of One Hundred, co-operating with the Fraternité des Artists, Paris, and for the New York Allied Bazaar War Relief.

One of the most attractive pictures of the sale was a small canvas, "The Dove of War," by Mary Fairchild Low. This showed the beautiful façade of Notre Dame de Paris in a glowing, rosy sunset which glistened on the Seine, showing in a warm haze the bridge crossing to the Isle de la Cité from the left bank of the river, while above in the sky could be seen a bird, not a bird on second sight, but an airplane. The picture went to Joseph D. Holmes for $42.50.

There were few people present at the sale. The larger and more important pictures will be sold tonight.

RARE BOOKS BRING $4,140.

Works from Various Consignors Sold at the Anderson Galleries.

A sale of valuable books from various consignors was held last evening in the Anderson Galleries. The total was $4,140.20. Among the items were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 686, Comic History of England and of Rome, by Gilbert A. à Beckett, first edition of each work, in binding by Riviere; Charles Scribner's Sons $100.00
No. 808, Memoirs of the Life of John Mytton, by C. J. Apperley, with plates by Henry Alken, rare second edition, London, 1837; Fred Bason 84.00
No. 809, The Life of a Sportsman, by C. J. Apperley, with plates by Henry Alken, first edition, London, 1842; George D. Smith 130.00
No. 810, Don Juan and Don Juan's Life in London, by Alfred Thompson, two volumes, first edition, London, 1841-42, illustrated by Robert Cruikshank; Charles Scribner's Sons 66.00
No. 811, The Scourge, eleven volumes, London, 1811-16, illustrated by George Cruikshank, Isaac Cruikshank, Robert Wels 177.50
No. 812, The Life of Paris, by David Carey, illustrated by George Cruikshank, first edition, London, 1820; Charles Scribner's Sons 130.00
No. 813, Pierce Egan's Finish to the Adventures of Tom and Jerry and Logic in Life, first edition, London, 1828, illustrated by Robert Cruikshank, in binding by Root; C. Hasbell 225.00

The sale will be concluded this evening.

DR. A. R. Benedict Weds Miss Winter

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 4.—Miss Hedwig Winter of Katonah, N. Y., and Dr. Albert R. Benedict of Montclair were married yesterday at Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. Warren of that place. The bride's attendants were Mrs. Le Roy Travis and the Misses Thompkinson, Florence Travis and Ethel Schneider. Mr. Travis was Dr. Benedict's best man. After the ceremony the wedding party attended a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Benedict at the Hotel Majestic, New York.

Newberger-Crager Wedding.

Miss Eleanor E. Crager, daughter of Mrs. Edward Crager of 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Monroe Newberger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Newberger of 272 West Ninetieth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Plaza. The Rev. Maurice Harris officiated.

The bride wore a traveling suit, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. About thirty guests were present.

After a month spent in the South the couple will reside at 291 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Their Wedding Advanced by War.

As Clinton McKesson Perry, whose engagement to Miss Natalie Livingston Forbes was announced recently, expects soon to be called to the colors, their marriage will take place on Wednesday, May 23, at the home of Miss Forbes's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, 27 West Fifty-second Street. It was originally planned to have a June wedding.

A small reception will follow the ceremony, which will be witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends.

Mr. Perry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Perry of this city.

Cabaret in Aid of French Wounded.

A cabaret is to be given at the Palais Royal on the afternoon of May 16, under the auspices of the American Fund for the French Wounded, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Chairman. Miss Elizabeth Perkins of 56 East Fifty-second Street is receiving applications for tickets.

10,000 PAY TRIBUTE TO FRENCH SAILORS

Veterans of Famous Battles Entertained in Garden by Mayor's Committee.

3 BANDS PLAY ANTHEMS

Young Naval Officer Rouses Throng to High Pitch of Enthusiasm at Mention of Joffre.

While three massed bands played the "Marseillaise" and an audience of more than 10,000 persons stood up and cheered for many minutes, 800 officers, bluejackets, and marines of the French Navy, under escort of an equal number of men from the United States Navy, marched into Madison Square Garden at 8:15 o'clock last night. The occasion was an entertainment provided by the Mayor's Committee on Recruiting for the seamen of France who came to the United States as crews of the battleships and cruisers which brought former Premier René Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and the other members of the French Commission.

The Frenchmen who received so rousing a welcome were fighting men in the truest sense of the word, for, as Consul General Gaston Liebert said in his speech, more than 90 per cent. of them had been drafted into the land service during the first year of the war and were veterans of the Yser and other famous battles.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone was a versatile master of ceremonies. He made two or three speeches, refereed two boxing bouts, introduced all the speakers, and presented most of the stars of the stage who helped to make the night off for the French tars one long to be remembered. Some who spoke were M. Liebert, the Consul General, and Lieutenant Leroy, a staff officer on one of the French flagships now here.

Lieutenant Leroy is a youngster of the service, but he is known among his comrades as being the best English scholar in the French Atlantic Fleet. For that reason he took the place of his Captain on the stage last night, as Captain Patrice, happily and thankfully, France was that the great Western Republic is now one of her allies.

"We have come to America, as you all know," he said, because we want you to know how grateful we are for her sister of the West not only for all that sister has done in the past but plan for what we know she is going to do in the days that ahead, in order to make secure the cause of freedom and of liberty for which we are fighting. We long have waited the day when America came in. But we know that America was coming in some day, and now that day has come.

"What more can I say, except that in the name of my country and in that of Marshal Joffre—"

The moment that Lieutenant Leroy uttered the name of France's famous soldier the audience jumped to its feet as one man and gave cheer after cheer. The band played the "Marseillaise," and Lieutenant Leroy, with his sword held high in the air, stood at attention.

"My friends," Lieutenant Leroy said when the applause had subsided, "what is a terrible thing I know that I am talking about, for I have seen it and I can only hope that America will be spared seeing those terrible things such as we French have witnessed in our own country in this most frightful of all wars. And now I am through, and all I can only say to my brothers of the American Navy and with them shout 'Down with Germany!'"

The French sailors and their escort of American bluejackets and marines, the latter led by Captain Hall, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, arrived at the Garden a few minutes before 8 o'clock. The signal of their arrival was the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the civilian bands. As the national anthem came to an end and the audience settled back into their chairs, "The Marseillaise" was struck up by the marine band, and a moment later with Lieutenant J. E. Defrondeville, U. S. N., leading, the American marines appeared in the Madison Avenue entrance. Behind them came the French marines, and then the American and French bluejackets.

The scene as the fighting men of the two allied navies entered the Garden marching four abreast was one unlike of which New York has seldom had the chance to see.

After the speaking came the entertainment. The performers included Davis and Dickson Sisters, the Century Theatre, Mlle. Irene Bordoni, a French singer, Decimi and McLean, the Australian dancers, and other volunteers. The athletic world was represented by Dr. Baker and George Bothner, wrestlers; Jess Willard, Frank Moran, Terry McGovern, and others. There was also on the program Seaman Albert Rennie of the United States battleship Illinois, called the navy's best singer.

The entertainment did not conclude until after midnight.

WAITED IN VAIN FOR JOFFRE.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustis's 300 Guests Left in Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Three hundred members of Washington society are today discussing last night's reception by Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, in compliment to the French War Mission, and the absence of Marshal Joffre from the receiving line.

Invited for 9:45, the company was assembled at 10 o'clock, when the host explained that Marshal Joffre had been summoned to the White House, which would delay his appearance at Corcoran House. M. Viviani stood with Mr. and Mrs. Eustis, and Mr. Balfour and members of the British commission, several Ambassadors, the Secretary of State, with leaders of every circle of Washington's smart world were among the guests who waited anxiously in vain.

Supper was served at 11 o'clock. But few persons left the ballroom where the hostess received. There were frequent telephone calls exchanged between the host and officials of the French Mission from 10 to 11 o'clock, when it became evident that Marshal Joffre could not be present at Corcoran House. Carriages were called in quick succession for the most disappointed party of men and women gathered together here since the visit of the present King of Belgium or Prince Henry of Prussia.

The failure of Marshal Joffre to appear at the reception caused a buzz in Washington society today, where the story was that a momentous interview with President Wilson had prevented his appearance. Investigation this evening developed that Marshal Joffre was not kept by President Wilson at the White House, but was detained by business at the Henry White house, where the French Mission was quartered.

$600,000 for Henry Street Work.

The annual gathering of friends of the Henry Street Settlement was held last night at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Grand Street. Announcement was made of recent gifts to the million dollar permanent and emergency fund, which brought the total contributions to date up to $600,000. Miss Lillian D. Wald, head resident of the settlement, described the work of the organization in which 8,000 more patients were cared for last year than by three of the largest hospitals in New York City.

ERNEST BLOCH'S MUSIC.

A Jewish Composer's Attempts to Express the Jewish Spirit.

The Society of the Friends of Music did a friendly and a generous thing last evening—one of the things that have given a reason for its existence in New York—by offering a concert in Carnegie Hall of works by Ernest Bloch. Mr. Bloch is a Swiss musician whom the war has sent to this country. One of his compositions, a string quartet, had already been performed here by the Flonzaley Quartet. Others have been played in Boston by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The concert last evening gave a hearing to "Three Jewish Poems," for orchestra; "Schelomo," a Hebraic Rhapsody for violoncello solo and orchestra; Introduction, and three psalms for solo voices and orchestra, and two movements of a symphony entitled "Israel." The orchestral numbers were played by an orchestra largely made up of Philharmonic men, conducted by Artur Bodansky of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Hans Kindler of Philadelphia played the rhapsody, and Mmes. Kurt, Tiffany, Perini, and Robeson and Carl Braun, also of the Metropolitan Company, sang the vocal numbers.

Mr. Bloch had already shown musical talent and distinction as a composer in his quartet; and the same power and originality were amply revealed in this concert. It was called a "Jewish Cycle," and in his music Mr. Bloch avows that he wishes to give expression to the Jewish racial spirit, as well as to his own individuality. He does this with small use of existing traditional Jewish melody. Yet the connection can hardly be avoided that his musical inspiration has been influenced to a greater or less degree by this melody and by certain intervals and melodic forms that are suggestive as Oriental. As a harmonist, Mr. Bloch goes to the limit of modern procedure, and writes much that is drastic and mordant discord. He has a remarkable command of orchestral technique, and there is much that is strong and striking in this respect in all the compositions played.

The intense sincerity and the frequently profound and stirring expressiveness of Mr. Bloch's music are evident. It is, with scarcely an intermission, sombre, gloomy, the utterance of lamentation; and this lamentation sometimes becomes shrill. It is clear that in Mr. Bloch's view there is nobody to speak comfortably to Jerusalem, and least of all does he. The mood becomes oppressive. The most accessible music in the program last night was the setting of the 137th psalm, "By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept, when we remembered thee, O Zion." It is a setting that must have been a strong and stirring expression of the sentiments of the captive Jews. Some of the other psalms have a strange and poignant appeal through their wild and impassioned declamation. The symphony (which Mr. Bloch conducted himself, with more than a composer's skill) is apparently unfinished. There is an introduction, an allegro, and a slow movement, but the mighty fire in the slow movement, the quartet of women's voices and the brass choirs are used as purely adjuncts to the instrumental effects. In this, Mr. Bloch's music becomes high and strange. It is his most modern tendencies, and it is most difficult to disengage and to grasp the significance of the music at first hearing, and especially when that hearing comes after an hour and a half of music of a similar quality. The truth is that the concert of Mr. Bloch's music suffered from the monotony of style and expression inevitable in the work of one man so wholly under the sway of one idea as he is, and especially from the unfortunate program. The audience was large, distinguished in its quality, and very appreciative of Mr. Bloch's work. The performances, those under Mr. Bodansky's and that under Mr. Bloch's direction, were extremely fine.

Jules Speck Leaves Metropolitan.

Jules Speck, the Metropolitan stage manager for French and Italian operas during all the nine years of Director Gatti-Casazza in New York, has resigned and will return to his home in France. Among other operas, he assisted in putting on "Louise" in this country. Mr. Speck's list includes "Ariane," "Cherpentier's Julien," the revivals of "Manon," "Samson," "Carmen," "Huguenots," and this last season "The Pearl Fishers," "Thais," and "Lakmé." Mr. Speck's successor has not been chosen.

Motion Pictures of Japanese Life.

A private view of motion pictures of Japan and its people will be given in honor of Aimaro Sato, the Japanese Ambassador, tonight at Aeolian Hall. The pictures were taken under the supervision of J. R. Millet of Boston and cover many phases of Japanese life and customs. Mr. Millet is a member of the Japan Society, under whose auspices the exhibition will be given.

Notes of Music.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, will sing at an entertainment for the benefit of the Newark Chapter of the American Red Cross on the evening of May 23 at the Palace ballroom in Newark.

The New York University musical clubs end their season with a concert and dance tonight in the Auditorium at University Heights.

Obrad Djurin, tenor, has a program of Serbian folksongs and Russian and Italian airs on Saturday evening at Rumford Hall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A theatre party for some of the French sailors now in port was given last night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre by the management of "The Thirteenth Chair." Mr. Laibert, the French Consul; Captain Patitot, commander of one of the French warships, and more than 100 other officers and men occupied boxes and orchestra chairs.

Eleanor Woodruff, who is appearing with Otis Skinner in "Mister Antonio" on tour, and operated on for mastoiditis last Wednesday in St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., a telegram received yesterday by the Charles Frohman Company stated that the operation was successful.

A. H. Woods has engaged these players to appear in a new farce by May Tully, entitled "Seven Days," which he will produce in Newark: Walter Jones, Zelda Sears, Louise Drew, Bert Lytell, Lee Donnelly, Harry Lilliford, Ida Darling, and J. W. Gibson.

A mass meeting of moving-picture actresses will be held under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief on the afternoon of May 19 at the Hudson. Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton and Beth Meredith will be in charge of the meeting.

Ann Andrews, who made her local debut in the recent production of "Nju" at the Bandbox, is rehearsing in a sketch of Russian life by Craig Dremer. The playlet will be produced soon in vaudeville.

Forty-two young women from the University of California, en route to the French front to serve in sanitary work, will be the guests of Jane Cowl at the performance of "Lilac Time" next Thursday night. The proceeds from the performance will be turned over to the American Field Ambulance Service in France and the Franco-American Ambulance Committee for Protection of Children of the Frontier.

Detachments of officers and men of the crew of the French warship that brought the French Commission to the United States will visit the Rialto every night next week as guests of the management.

The New Brighton Theatre will begin its Summer season Monday afternoon, May 21. Vaudeville will be the policy as usual.

"The Jar of Jar-phoonk," a one-act comedy with music by George C. Turner, will be acted by members of the University Glee Club of New York at the Hotel Brevoort tomorrow night. The entertainment will follow the annual dinner of the club.

This will be Annette Kellermann night at the Hippodrome. The diving Venus made her first professional appearance in Easton, Penn., and 1,800 residents of that city will journey here to do her honor tonight.

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LIEUT. COM. LONG WEDS MISS C. E. FAIRCHILD

Naval Officers Ushers at Ceremony in St. Thomas's Chapel, Hastened by the War.

The wedding of Lieut. Commander Byron Andrew Long of the United States destroyer Nicholson and a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Long of San Francisco, and Miss Constance B. Fairchild, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown with a plain white satin train. The satin skirt hung straight and was six inches shorter than the net underdress, edged with pearls; a bias fold of the satin finished the satin jupe. The square-cut corsage was draped with tulle and had long tulle sleeves. The tulle veil was held to her blonde hair by a diadem of old point lace and to the train with orange blossoms. She carried white sweet peas and lilies of the valley and wore a string of pearls and large pearls in her ears.

Her only attendant was Mrs. William Young, who wore a taffeta gown of dull blue, short skirted and bouffant, with much drapery. The entire upper part of the corsage was of transparent blue tulle. Her huge natural colored straw hat, flaring up a bit at the left, was trimmed with a very large blue bow.

Commander John W. Timmons, U. S. N., was the best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Commander H. E. Cook, Lieut. Commander Lamar Lahay, Lieut. Commander R. A. Bockman, and Lieut. Commander Cooke. A small reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, 66 East Fifty-sixth Street, which was decorated with apple blossoms and other Spring flowers.

The wedding had been planned for June 5, but the war hastened it. Lieut. Commander Long was graduated from Annapolis in 1901, where he was distinguished as a designer of heavy guns for battleships. He specialized in navy ordnance and gunnery, and is a member of the Army and Navy Club, the New York Yacht Club, and Chevy Chase.

Mrs. Long is a descendant of Thomas Elwood, who served as First Lieutenant under Pauli Jones on the Bon Homme Richard, and Thomas Jones, Judge of Queens, was her grandfather. Her father is a veteran of the Seventh Regiment. He is General Manager of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, President of James Pyle & Sons, and ex-President of the New York College of Pharmacy.

DR. CHAS. E. SIMMONS DIES.

Old New York Physician Was Once Charities Commissioner.

Dr. Charles E. Simmons, once Commissioner of Charities and Correction, and for many years a practicing physician, died yesterday at his home, 42 West Sixty-sixth Street, in his seventy-seventh year. Dr. Simmons for more than thirty years was active in Democratic politics, and was a personal friend of Samuel J. Tilden.

He was born in Troy, N. Y., and was graduated from Williams College in 1860. He studied then at Göttingen University, from which he was graduated in 1862. Returning to this country, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, being graduated in 1864. He then went to his native city, where he practiced for four years, and returning to this city, he continued his practice until his death.

JAMES R. WOOD DEAD.

Retired Pennsylvania Official Was "Father of the Limited Express."

James R. Wood, known in railroad circles as "the father of the limited express" and who was for nearly ten years Passenger Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday at Atlantic City in his seventy-fourth year. From his twenty-sixth year he had been an energetic factor in steam railroading.

It was upon Mr. Wood's initiative that the first limited train in the sense of exclusive accommodation and high speed was inaugurated in this country.

Rear Admiral Beaman Dies at 79.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 3.—Rear Admiral George William Beaman, U. S. N., retired, who was a newspaper correspondent with Grant's army in the early part of the civil war, died here today in his eightieth year. He entered the navy as Acting Paymaster in 1862 and was a Pay Director when he retired in 1880.

Obituary Notes.

MAX SOLOMON, head of the firm of Max Solomon, Inc., manufacturers of shirts at 30 West Thirty-third Street, died yesterday at his home, 272 West Ninetieth Street, in his fifty-first year.

S. C. VAN TASSEL, Commander of the Farragut Naval Post, died yesterday at his home, 92 Ludlow Street, Yonkers.

FREDERICK J. CARBONATI, last of the Walker expedition to Nicaragua in 1854, died yesterday at the Elizabeth General Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighteenth year.

Mrs. ALMA CALDER JOHNSTON, wife of John Henry Johnston, a retired jewelry merchant of this city, died yesterday at her home, 880 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Johnston was the founder and former President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association. For many years she was a correspondent for New York newspapers.

WILLIAM J. QUINN, in the livery business in Brooklyn for the last twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 404 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH AMANN, 50 years old, a florist, died on Wednesday at his home, 14 Proctor Street, Middle Village, L. I.

ROBERT B. PIGOT, an accountant with H. M. Black & Co., in Manhattan, died in the Hudson Street Hospital on Wednesday. He was 34 years old and lived at 112 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARRY C. SPRINGS, President of the Louis C. Hopkins Company, weighers and forwarders in Water Street, Manhattan, died at his home, 221 Eighteenth Street, Bay Ridge, on Wednesday. He was born in Brooklyn forty-two years ago and was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Traffic Club, and the Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club.

Mrs. ELIZABETH EMILY WENZEL, widow of Henry Wenzel, a lumber merchant and saw mill owner in Manhattan, died at Grosse Pointe, Mich., on Tuesday, and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Kneeland, 970 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was in her eighty-seventh year and was born in Devonshire, England.

GEORGE D. BEYEA, assistant superintendent of the Flatbush Avenue branch of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and connected with that corporation for thirty years, died on Monday at the home of his brother-in-law, Arthur Hoffman, 1,211 Dorchester Road, Flatbush. He was a Past Master of Cornerstone Lodge, 867, F. and A. M.

Mrs. MARY L. COSBY, 60 years old, descended from old Colonial ancestry, died on Wednesday at her home, 490 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. She was the widow of James Cosby, who was for many years in the iron construction business in Greenpoint.

CHARLES BROWN, 71 years old, an expert wood carver and widely known in yacht and ship building circles, died on Tuesday at his home, 86 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy.

WILBUR ROBERT ASSMAN of East Orange, N. J., 24 years old, died on Wednesday at Hot Springs, Ark., as the result of injuries suffered seven years ago while a member of the East Orange High School football team.

WILLIAM F. SWEIKHARDT, 68 years old, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Miss Carrie Sweikhardt, Morristown, N. J., twenty-four hours after the death of his son and namesake.

Mrs. HENRIETTA HESS died yesterday at her home in Summit, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year from grief over the recent death of her husband.

CARSON DORCHER, 73 years old, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, died yesterday at his home, 260 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN MOCHRIE, 80 years old, a retired machine manufacturer, died yesterday in Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. EDNA STOREY LATIMER, a leader of the woman suffrage movement in Maryland, died in San Francisco on Sunday of burns received in a hotel fire there.

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OUR 38TH YEAR.

CANTEEN FETE NETS $2,500.

Women's Service Officers Show Their Work in War at Waldorf.

A phase of what women are going to do in war was picturesquely shown yesterday at a fête given at the Waldorf-Astoria by members of the New York Canteen Division of the National League for Women's Service, with the co-operation of Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, Honorary Commandant of the league. About $2,500 was realized by the sale of tickets.

The canteen booths were placed in the grand ballroom, which was gayly decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the Allies. Under the supervision of Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman a demonstration was made of the full canteen equipments, food, and beverages to be dispensed to soldiers and sailors during the war at railroad stations, terminals, and bridges.

Willard Simms, Comedian.

Willard Simms, the comedian, died at his home in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Simms was about 53 years old and his early theatrical training was obtained in the West. He was leading comedian with Corinne for two years. Most of his New York successes were scored in the Canary & Lederer productions at the Casino Theatre, where he succeeded the late Dan Daly as leading comedian. He appeared with Lord Algy in "An American Beauty." The last years of Mr. Simms's life were spent in vaudeville.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BENSIAN.—May 3, 170 West 72d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Avedon A. Bensian, a son.

SILVERMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. David Silverman, (nee Mildred Friedlander), 1,002 7th Av., on Tuesday, May 1, a daughter.

RIEIN.—May 3, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Riein, a son.

Engaged.

SPERLING—SPELLMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Spellman announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. Elliott M. Sperling, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Sperling.

BRIGHTON—SCHMIDT.—Helen Schmidt to Bruce D. Brighton.

LAWRENCE—CAPPELLI.—Elvira Cianelli to Le Grande Lawrence.

ROSE—SCHILLER.—Anna M. Schiller to Stanley Rose.

SCHAMWEBER—SCHMIDT.—Grace Schmidt to Fred C. Schamweber.

Married.

AMES—GOODRICH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Nutley, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Alison, on May 3, 1917, Robert Ames to Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wickes Goodrich.

NEWBERGER—CRAGER.—On Thursday, May 3, at Plaza Hotel, by Rev. Dr. Harris, Eleanor Ed Crager to Monroe Newberger.

THORNTON—SHAW.—On Thursday, May 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, Old Ramapo Road, by the Rev. Isaac Jennings, Mary Cowenhig Shaw to Chelmondeley Thornton.

Died.

ABSMANN.—Suddenly, at Hot Springs, Ark., May 1, 1917, William Robert Assmann, in his 25th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, Martin F. Assmann, 40 Brighton Av., East Orange, N. J., Friday evening, May 4, at 8 o'clock.

BATES.—Mary Hinman Bates, widow of Charles R. Bates, on May 2, 1917. Funeral services at her late residence, 180 West 80th St., Friday, 2:30 P. M. Interment at Derby, Vt.

BENJOW.—Barnard, aged 68, father of Benjamin, Isaac, Solomon, Emil, Hay Becky Cherniack, and Mrs. Simon. Funeral from 902 Kelly St., Bronx, Friday, 1 P. M.

BETTS.—On May 3, at his residence, 800 Washington Av., Brooklyn, George A., husband of Florence W. Betts. Funeral private.

BOUTON.—Sarah Frances Bouton, widow of Charles A. Bouton, and daughter of the late Joshua Terry, on May 2, at Redding, Conn., in her 84th year. Funeral notice later. Chicago and Cleveland papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—Passed away at her residence, 805 Clinton Av., Bridgeport, Conn., on May 3, Mary E., widow of Joseph L. Chapman and mother of Frank P. Chapman and Mrs. George B. Howard. Services on Saturday, May 5, at 8 P. M.

COOK.—On May 3, David Cook. Funeral services Saturday, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 640 Columbus Av. Members of Mount Lodge No. 702, F. and A. M., invited to attend for Masonic services.

DICKINSON.—Tuesday, May 1, 1917, at Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, Mary K. (Goodwin), beloved wife of Clarence C. Dickinson, daughter of the late Manning A. and Jane C. Goodwin. Funeral service will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West 72nd Av. and 77th St., on Friday, May 4, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Columbia County, N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

DOLGE.—At Westport, Conn., May 3, 1917 Hendrik W., widow of C. H. Dolge, aged 64 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, State St., Westport, Conn., on Sunday, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Automobiles in waiting at South Norwalk Station on the arrival of the 1:08 train from Grand Central Station.

EVANS.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, May 3, forenoon, Maria Redfield, wife of the late George Evans, in her 86th year. Funeral services at Albany, N. Y., Saturday forenoon. Burial at Baldwin, L. I.

FAGO.—On Thursday, May 3, 1917, the Rev. John Gerardus Fagg, D. D., in his fifty-eighth year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FEENEY.—Michael, suddenly, May 2, beloved father of Annie M. Patten. Funeral private, from the residence of his daughter, 2,767 Briggs Av., Bronx.

GILLESPIE.—Frederic Scudder, suddenly, on May 3, 1917, beloved friend of Annette Haffner and son of the late Charles Henry Gillespie, Jr., and Alfonsina Scudder. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAIGHT.—Phebe Champion, N. Y., May 2, 1917, Phebe E., daughter of Israel and Ellen Haight. Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, N. Y., on Sunday, May 6, at 2 P. M. Cars will meet trains leaving Grand Central Terminal at 11:54 A. M.

HATCH.—At Brooklyn, Conn., May 3, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Daniel B. Hatch. Funeral at Brooklyn, Conn., Friday, 4 P. M. Interment at Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday, 1:15 P. M.

HESS.—On May 2, 1917, at Summit, N. J., Henrietta Hess, widow of Leon Hess, in her 70th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 29 Edgemont Av., Summit, N. J., on Friday, May 4, at 2 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:51 P. M. Interment private. New Orleans, Paris, and Lyons, France, papers please copy.

HUTTON.—Suddenly, May 2, 1917, Edna Woolworth Hutton, wife of Frank L. Hutton and daughter of F. W. Woolworth. Funeral service private at 990 5th Av., Friday, May 4, 11 A. M.

JAMES.—On May 1, at Coton House, England, John Arthur James, brother of the late D. Willis James of this city, in the 69th year of his age.

JOHNSON.—May 1, 1917, Carroll, husband of Marietta Carroll Johnson, aged 67 years. Remains will lie in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th and 67th Sts. (Frank E. Campbell, Building,) until Thursday afternoon, 5 o'clock. Funeral services at Elks' Home, West 43d St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. High requiem mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, 10 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and Brother Elks are invited.

Some men cut down their smoking, others change to these mild ones and go as far as they like.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

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Died.

JOHNSTON.—On Wednesday, May 2, at her residence, 359 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Alice Calder

TELLS OF LOOTING PITTSBURGH LIFE

Vice President McQuesten Says Deals for Millions Were Made Through Dummies.

$1,600,000 LOAN ON BONDS

Two Big Broadway Buildings Transferred to a Lawyer's Process Server.

SEEK TO HOLD OLD OFFICERS

Directors' Minutes Written Day Before Meeting Was Held—No Arrests Yet.

The snarled financial affairs of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company are in a fair way to be untangled through a statement made to District Attorney Edward Swann yesterday by William D. McQuesten of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a retired electrical engineer and former associate of Thomas A. Edison, who became Vice President of the concern at the time it was taken over by the men now accused of defrauding it of some $2,000,000.

McQuesten's revelations of the informality with which assets of the company were converted into timber bonds of doubtful value, his circumstantial tale of the looting of the company's safe deposit vault, his acknowledgment of his own sudden accession to the Vice Presidency, and his story of dummy Directors led to a conference lasting many hours last night between Mr. Swann and New York State Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips, at which preparations were made to ask a New York County Grand Jury to review the performances of men already accused in Pittsburgh and of others whose names have not figured in the scandal.

McQuesten, who is about 55 years old, began his statement to District Attorney Swann with an account of himself, in which he said he retired from business five years ago, after being an electrical and mechanical engineer since 1882, when he was electrician for the Edison plant at 255 Pearl Street.

Plunging into his story, McQuesten told how on March 25 last Kellogg Birdseye, son of Clarence F. Birdseye, who is now sought as one of the chief figures in the deal, asked him to go to Pittsburgh next day to become a temporary Director in an insurance company which was to be acquired. The younger Birdseye said his father would explain on the train.

In the party which boarded the train next day at the Pennsylvania Station in New York, McQuesten said, were George C. Nicol, a neighbor of McQuesten's in Mount Vernon; the two Birdseyes, and an Englishman named Grant, who he understood was their personal friend. Nicol, he said, was assistant sales manager of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company. Also present were a Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary of the Commercial Trust Company of Forty-first Street and Broadway, and a Mr. Kay, a coal operator and an Amherst classmate of Kellogg Birdseye.

Clarence Birdseye came to McQuesten on the train, the statement related, and told how he (Birdseye) planned to take over the Pittsburgh Life. Birdseye then proceeded to read McQuesten the full minutes—ten or fifteen typewritten pages—of a Directors' meeting which was not to take place until the next day. These minutes recited that the insurance company was in bad shape because it was carrying considerable real estate which did not bring in the 3½ per cent. net income required by the insurance authorities.

The minutes went on to recite the proposed transactions (afterward consummated and now under fire) the sale of the St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, and the Washington Life Building, and the substitution therefor of first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Dare Lumber Company, a New York State corporation, with headquarters at Binghamton, N. Y., owning property on the coast of North Carolina, an island in the Pamlico Sound group, several thousand acres of virgin timber, mills, docks, and railways, with a total value considerably over $20,000,000, according to Clarence Birdseye. This company was alleged to have a contract with a paper mill to supply wood pulp which would more than defray the interest on the bonds. It was emphasize and reiterated, according to McQuesten, that Birdseye had the full approval and consent of Mr. Phillips, the New York State Insurance Superintendent. Mr. Phillips, who began his investigation because of the disclosure of these very transactions, demonstrated that he had consented to them.

McQuesten's account of the Directors' meeting in Pittsburgh Mr. Swann found especially interesting and important. The elder Birdseye was at the meeting and McQuesten waited outside until one after another the dummies were called in to replace the old Directors, he himself replacing W. Howard Nimick, President of the company and of the Keystone National Bank of Pittsburgh and "a member of the old Nimick steel family which was in Pittsburgh before Carnegie."

As soon as McQuesten got inside he found himself elected Vice President of the insurance company. Others present were Calvert, Thompson, and a third man McQuesten could not recall, members of a Pittsburgh law firm, Thompson and three clerks from the firm's office being elected Directors, and Frank Ewing, Pittsburgh lawyer, with offices across the hall, who was made general counsel.

McQuesten told how the meeting proceeded to enact the proceedings already recorded in the advance minutes, and how his efforts to l arn who in New York was behind Birdseye were vain. He said he did not then see or hear of Robert R. Moore, President of the Commercial Trust Company in New York, who lent Birdseye $120,000 to put through the deal for control. Moore, who is one of the men wanted in Pittsburgh, has issued a statement defending his action as a legitimate business transaction.

McQuesten told how the group came back to New York, accompanied by James H. Mahan, Secretary of the company under the old régime, who became First Assistant Secretary under the new management. They went to Birdseye's office and then to the office of Spencer Trask & Co., where they arranged with a Mr. Mallory for the sale of $2,154,000, market value, of the stocks and bonds of the Pittsburgh Life reposing in the vaults of the Standard Safe Deposit Company, below the Spencer Trask & Co. offices. It was to facilitate access to these vaults that Mahan had accompanied the party.

"Mahan put on the corner of the list of stocks and bonds made by Mr. Mallory," McQuesten went on, "a little memorandum, which read as follows: 'Boxes 4, 5, and 6. Coupons, April, May, and June, at Pittsburgh. J. H. M.' We found that those bonds did not have the coupons attached which they should have, and he explained that those coupons had been taken off previously and taken to Pittsburgh.

"I happened to pick the memorandum up and save it. Now the exact number of bonds which they did take out I haven't got, but there is a receipt in Pittsburgh and a carbon copy of that receipt here. There were present when this vault was opened besides myself Mr. Leury, (Alfred Leury, an officer of the company, wanted in Pittsburgh;) Kellogg Birdseye, J. H. Mahan, Mr. Montgomery, a lawyer representing the Pittsburgh Life and no relation to George F. Montgomery, promoter of 253 Broadway, (the latter also wanted in Pittsburgh.) Approximately $2,000,000 worth of bonds were moved to the office of Spencer Trask & Co. by two porters of the Standard Safe Deposit Company and an employe of Spencer Trask & Co. Spencer Trask & Co. agreed to make an immediate loan of $1,000,000 on these bonds, and I believe they did so."

McQuesten described arrangements for future access to the safe deposit boxes, and then told how the group went to the office of the two Birdseyes and how they waited for deeds to the St. James Building, "improperly written, to be redrafted," and how the deeds then were signed conveying that building to the Thomas F. Crawford who afterward proved to be a process server in the office of Charles W. Bacon, lawyer, at 250 Broadway, who drew the deed for the transfer of the building. McQuesten told how he executed the deed and how a voucher for $1,300,000 was signed by him and by a Mr. Kay, who was controller or assistant controller of the concern. Clarence Birdseye, Leury, and McQuesten went to the Commercial Trust Company, where Leury signed and McQuesten countersigned a check for $1,300,000, which was handed to Clarence Birdseye, who in turn presented it to Mr. Moore, who handed it to some person inside an inclosure at the bank.

He went on to tell of attending a second Directors' meeting in Pittsburgh on April 10 last, at which Frederick Wallace was elected President—an office he afterward declined to fill. J. F. Treadwell, Jr., of Mount Vernon replaced Kay as Director, and the three law clerk dummies were replaced by Nimick, W. C. McCausland, and James D. Donnell.

McQuesten told how on April 27 he was summoned before Mr. Phillips and related some of the circumstances told to the District Attorney yesterday, and how the next day he wrote his resignation as Vice President. He said that he got $25 as a Director's fee at the first meeting, but instead of receiving a similar sum at the next meeting he was promised reimbursement by salary and subsequently received two checks for $50 each, the second of which he returned on advice from a representative of the Pennsylvania State Insurance Company, whom he met in Phillips's office.

The statement concluded with an account of a meeting of the Washington Life Insurance Company in the St. James Building between April 15 and April 25, at which the old Directors resigned and a new board was elected, Leury becoming President and McQuesten one of the Directors. At that time McQuesten countersigned a check for $600,000 which he understood was to complete the purchase of the St. James Building.

No authority was able to say last night that the unraveling of the company's affairs would result in the recovery of any considerable amount of the loot, but Pennsylvania State Commissioner of Insurance O'Neil, who has enjoined the company from transacting business, issued in Pittsburgh a reassuring statement. Both in that city and here it seemed that hopes of recovery lay in two directions: First, voluntary or enforced restitution by the old Pittsburgh Directors of the company, all men financially responsible and who, in the opinion of Mr. Phillips, are liable for having allowed control to pass into other hands, and, second, the possibility that the men now accused may not have dissipated all their alleged gains.

In accord with the action of the Pennsylvania authorities in enjoining the company from transacting further business, Mr. Phillips yesterday ordered J. B. Feilheimer, New York agent of the company, to stop business for the present. Mr. Feilheimer said his office virtually was the New York office of the Pittsburgh Life, and that it had done business averaging $150,000 a month. He had just returned from a conference in Pittsburgh with the old officers of the concern and said they were entirely ignorant of the plan of W. Howard Nimick, the superseded President, and W. C. McCausland, the superseded Vice President, to sell their holdings to Clarence F. Birdseye and his associates, some of whom are involved in the present fraud charges. Feilheimer blamed Nimick and McCausland for the concern's troubles. Feilheimer's offices are in the Washington Life building at 141 Broadway. It will be recalled that the Washington Life was taken over by the Pittsburgh Life some years ago when the first-named concern got into difficulties, and that publication recently of a brief item that the Pittsburgh Life had conveyed the Washington Life building to Thomas A. Crawford for $3,900,000 par of the bonds of the Dare Lumber Company, the value of which now is assailed, led Mr. Phillips to investigate and to number among his discoveries the fact that Crawford was a mere process server.

None of the seven men for whom warrants have been issued in Pittsburgh were arrested in New York yesterday, though it was said their attorneys were ready to surrender several of them on demand. It may be that no effort will be made to arrest them until the authorities of New York and Pennsylvania decide in which State the most effective criminal proceedings may be brought, with a particular eye to the most promising efforts at forcing restitution. This is one of the things that may be determined today at a conference between Mr. Phillips, Mr. Swann, who has assumed personal charge of the District Attorney's end of the proceedings, and Deputy Attorney General Davis of Pennsylvania, who is in New York City.

The men for whom warrants have been issued are: Clarence F. Birdseye of New York, a promoter; Kellogg Birdseye, his son, Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company; George Montgomery, a promoter, said to be an official of the Dare Lumber Company of New York; Robert R. Moore, President of the Commercial Trust Company of New York; Alfred Leury of New York, Controller of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company; W. D. McQuesten of New York, Vice President of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, and J. Watson, address unknown, said to be a New York bank employe.

A step which may result in receivership proceedings in both Pennsylvania and New York, or in other efforts to conserve the assets and safeguard the policyholders was taken yesterday afternoon when a Policyholders' Committee was organized to co-operate with the insurance authorities. Miles A. Dawson, a consulting actuary of 141 Broadway, was elected Chairman, and Henry A. Rubino, who acted for the Pittsburgh Life in previous difficulties, was engaged as counsel. The committee issued an invitation to all policyholders to communicate to the Chairman their willness to co-operate.

BIRDSEYE TO SURRENDER.

Company, in Statement, Says Chief Assets Are Unimpaired.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—State Insurance Commissioner O'Neil announced tonight that Clarence F. Birdseye, accused of being prime mover in the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company scandal, would come to this city Monday and surrender on the warrant issued for his arrest. At the same time officials of the company issued a reassuring statement, in which they said that pessimistic predictions as to the outlook for policy holders were unwarranted, in view of the smallness of the alleged defalcations in comparison with the company's assets and general business condition. In part the statement read:

"The policy holders and the public in general should know that the loss will not exceed $1,900,000, and this is not taking into consideration the salvage that may be made. The loss of the company should be something less than $1,000,000.

"There seems to be a feeling in the minds of the public that practically all of the assets of the company have been lost. This is not the case, as the company had assets on March 30 of approximately $24,000,000, with a reserve liability of approximately $22,000,000. Thus it will be seen that there would probably remain sufficient assets to reinsure the business of the company even though the loss to the company were as great as it has been reported."

The statement added that premiums sent in now would be kept in a separate fund to be used if the business of the company is reinsured or returned if it is liquidated, in the latter case all sharing in the distribution, probably on the date of the appointment of a receiver. There will be a minority meeting of the stockholders in Pittsburgh tomorrow.

A meeting of the minority stockholders of the company will be held here Saturday to determine a course of action at the hearing on the receivership petition Monday.

Agents of the company issued a statement tonight offering their services to the State Insurance Department in saving the company and protesting against the proposed plan to have the company taken over by a stronger insurance organization.

Finds Artist Son Dead.

George Rankin, 32 years old, an artist, was found dead yesterday in his room, at 220 West Fourteenth Street, by his father, William Rankin, a well-to-do stone cutter of Detroit, Mich., who came here after receiving a letter in which his son told of his illness. The young man had been dead since Tuesday of tuberculosis.

PERMITS RAILROAD TO BRIDGE HUDSON

New York Central Project for High-Level Structure Is Approved by Secretary of War.

11 MILES SOUTH OF ALBANY

Two Spans with 139 Feet Vertical Clearway—Ice Jam and Deep-Water Objections Overruled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—To facilitate the handling of freight to and from New York City, Secretary of War Baker today granted the application of the Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation for permission to locate a bridge across the Hudson River about eleven miles south of Albany and one and eight-tenths miles south of Castleton.

A combination steel truss and plate girder superstructure, carried on concrete and built-up steel piers, is proposed. The purpose is to enable the New York Central to divert fast through freight around the city of Albany, thus shortening the route and diminishing the time for freight bound in and out of New York City and relieving the present congested New York Central bridge across the Hudson in Albany, thus enabling the river to be more freely used for navigation.

The bridge will have two spans, one of 600 feet full or 556 feet clear, and another of 405 feet total or 371 feet clear, with a vertical clearance of 139 feet at the centre of the spans. Extensive hearings were held on this application. The navigation interests proposed modifications in the plans, which were acquiesced in by the district engineer. Objections urged before Secretary Baker were:

1. The construction of the bridge as proposed would constitute a menace to the city of Albany by placing obstacles in the river which would induce ice jams, with consequent floods and backwater into the city of Albany.

2. The existence of such piers would delay the improvement of the upper Hudson as a highway to deep-water navigation and render the navigation of the upper Hudson more difficult.

Both objections were overruled. The railway company will be obliged to dredge between the piers, thus affording a secondary channel, both channels to be protected by the fender system.

PLOT TO SPOIL IRISH RALLY.

Bogus Circulars Sent Out in Regard to Cooper Union Meeting.

The Committee of Arrangements for the patriotic meeting at Cooper Union tonight of Americans of Irish birth or descent met yesterday and issued a statement to counteract the effect of what is described as the plot of a few of the irreconcilable anti-British to ruin the meeting.

The small group which is alleged to oppose the war because its success would be incidentally a triumph for England sent out yesterday to the members of numerous Irish societies several thousand circulars, which purported to come from the committee in charge of the patriotic mass meeting. The circular stated that one of the purposes of the meeting was to invite Arthur J. Balfour, Chairman of the British High Commission, to this city in order to discuss the question of Irish home rule.

Timothy Healy, Joseph P. McAvoy, and Patrick J. Lennon, who compose the Committee of Arrangements, asserted yesterday that this was a subtle trick to keep Irishmen away from the meeting in the belief that it was not primarily a patriotic American meeting.

The committee pointed to its list of speakers to prove that the meeting was not intended to call on Irishmen to forget the wrongs of Ireland, as the list contains two who have been among the severest critics of England since the war began—Bainbridge Colby and ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman. Chief Magistrate William McAdoo will preside, and other speakers will be Justice Victor L. Dowling, Joseph P. McLaughlin, Dr. John G. Coyle, and probably Mayor Mitchel and Governor Whitman. Two parades of Irish societies will precede the meeting.

CURRAN SUCCEEDS DEUEL.

Mayor Appoints Temporary City Magistrate to Full Term.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed Henry H. Curran a City Magistrate for a ten-year term to succeed Joseph M. Deuel, whose term has expired. Recently the Mayor appointed Mr. Curran to the bench for thirty days in place of Magistrate Barlow, who is ill. To the thirty-day term the Mayor has appointed Emil Fuchs, a lawyer, of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street, who was a Deputy Attorney General for nine years, and has served as counsel to the Superintendent of Elections.

The Mayor has three long-term appointments still to make, to succeed Magistrate Harris of Manhattan, Magistrate Ten Eyck of the Bronx, whose terms expire, and the late Magistrate Fitch of Queens.

$13.20 A TON FOR CITY COAL.

Mayor Confers with Dealers in Effort to Get a Better Price.

Mayor Mitchel conferred at the City Hall yesterday with coal dealers to see if the city couldn't make some arrangement by which it would not have to pay $13.20 a ton for coal for the various departments. The city recently advertised for bids on an eleven months coal supply, and the lowest bid was $13.20.

The Mayor told the coal men that if the city had to pay that price it would cause a deficit of $3,000,000. The price quoted is above that charged for small quantities of coal, but the city requires a contract. A committee of the coal dealers will meet Commissioner of Accounts Wallenstein in the Municipal Building today.

Luncheon for Times Men in Army.

The advertising staff and the publication office of THE NEW YORK TIMES gave a luncheon in the private dining roonis of the Times Annex yesterday to their comrades who have enlisted for the war. The guests were Major H. H. Walker, Lieutenant J. O. Adler, R. S. Sprague, F. X. Pavesick, H. M. Buggelyn, H. Humphreys, A. N. Kargoli, C. J. Jenks, W. H. Joyce, E. S. Wells, and G. Dunn. Short speeches were made by Major Walker, Lieutenant Adler, Mr. Sprague, and Louis Wiley, business manager of THE TIMES.

Connecticut House for Prohibition.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 3.—The House of Representatives this afternoon adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution providing for Statewide prohibition. The proposed amendment will come before the General Assembly two years hence for ratification, and if accepted by both branches will then be submitted to the Electors of the State.

Bethlehem Steel Declares Dividends.

The first dividends on the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's new stock issues will be paid July 2. Directors declared yesterday quarterly dividends of $2.50 a share each on the Class A and Class B common stocks. The board also authorized payment of income and munitions taxes amounting to between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000.

MASONS RAISE $1,040,000.

Grand Lodge Reduces Debt on Hall to $160,000.

The 136th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York ended yesterday afternoon. It was announced that $1,040,000 of the $1,200,000 debt on the hall in this city had been raised. John Floyd Thomas, in behalf of the Scottish Rite bodies of the Valley of New York, presented a check for $10,000 to the Grand Lodge to be used in reducing the debt.

These officers were re-elected:

Thomas Penney of Buffalo, Grand Master.

George J. Jackson, New York City, Deputy Grand Master.

William S. Farmer, Syracuse, Senior Grand Warden.

Arthur S. Tomkins, Nyack, Junior Grand Warden.

William H. Miller, New York City, Grand Treasurer.

Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York City, Grand Secretary.

Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund were chosen as follows: J. Hungerford Smith of Rochester, George T. Montgomery, Herman A. Metz, William A. Rowan, and John Lloyd Thomas of New York City, and Edward M. Fethers, East Springfield. The Trustees were re-elected except in the case of Mr. Thomas, who succeeded Charles H. Armatage of Albany.

LIVERPOOL HAILS WAR AID.

Lord Mayor Exchanges Felicitations with Mitchel.

Mayor Mitchel received this cablegram yesterday from the Lord Mayor of Liverpool:

"The citizens of Liverpool, in town meeting assembled, desire to express their admiration for the lofty manner in which the President of the United States has set forth the issues at stake in the present conflict. They rejoice at the whole-hearted devotion with which the American people have responded to his call. They welcome this co-operation, not only for the great material assistance which the United States of America can bring to the common cause, but even more for the moral support which it gives to the principles for which the Allies are contending—the sanction of treaties, the rights of small nations, and the cause of civilization, freedom, and humanity."

Mayor Mitchel sent this reply:

"On behalf of the people of New York I send cordial thanks to the citizens of Liverpool for their cablegram. This city is now preparing to welcome with the greatest cordiality the British and French War Commissions. The visit will go far to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the allied countries and stimulate the determination of America to fight for the cause of democracy until victory is assured. I hope that soon the Stars and Stripes will wave in France beside the Union Jack and the Tricolor."

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy—No. 23,229. Notice is given that ETHEL LLOYD PATTERSON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy—No. 23,089. Notice is given that CHARLES BLANK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy—No. 23,887. Notice is given that WILLIAM B. ODZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUNDAY SAIL TO Bear Mt. or Newburgh $1 and Return . . . .

Also thru service to Albany and Troy. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10 A. M.

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Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"

Lvs. Franklin St. 9 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,358.—Notice is given that RUBIN M. SEGALL, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of fifty per cent. cash and notes. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 14th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,458.—In Bankruptcy. —MORRIS TOBIAS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Tobias are hereby given notice that on April 21st, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 17th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,-355.

Notice is given that EMANUEL KNAUER, trading as the BON TON CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,-796.

Notice is given that JOSEPH A. CONTI, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

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The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. 'Phone 2740 Columbus.

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PAVILION HOTEL Sharon Springs, N.Y.

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THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 12. Folders sent free.

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Dutcher House, PAWLING, N. Y.

"Real Tour." Always open. Family and Tourist House. L. W. Blankinship, Lessee. Tel. 34—Pawling.

Mononotto Inn and Cottages.

Fishers Island, N. Y.

Twenty-fifth Season Under Same Management, Opens June 14th, Closes Oct. 1st.

M. B. HOPPER, Manager.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Beechwood Summit, N. J.

Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. Easy Commutation via D. L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 feet. References.

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Delightful spring resort; 59 miles from New York; excellent roads and bridle-paths; golf; canoeing; trapshooting; booklet.

A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

ESSEX AND SUSSEX HOTEL AND COTTAGES. Spring Lake Beach, N. J. D. B. Plumer, Mgr. The de luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Cottages open June 16. Hotel opens June 23. Booking Office, 8 West 40th. Phone F. T. KEATING., Vanderbilt 2290, or Hotel Plaza.

HOTEL PALMER, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Open All Year.

$2.50 per day; $14 per week up. A. P. Running water; private baths; orchestra. T. T. Dolbey, Mgr.

NEW PARK HOUSE,

SUMMIT, N. J.

BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

NEW MONTEREY HOTEL, North Asbury Park, N. J.

OPENS JUNE 30.

NEW ENGLAND.

The New Edgewood Greenwich, Conn.

Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.

OPENS MAY 29TH.

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N. Y. Office—M. E. Hewitt Studio, 536 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 440.

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Manchester-in-the-Mountains Vermont.

OPEN JUNE 12TH TO NOV. 1ST.

150 NEW ROOMS WITH BATH.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS

NEW PROFILE HOUSE

NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET

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C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres. A. E. Dick, Mgr.

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Gateway to the White Mountains. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Dancing, etc. Opens June 15th. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Winter Season Hotels, Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

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GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.

Beautiful Surroundings. Safe Retreat for Nervous, Apprehensive Persons.

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Spring days in ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

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Balmy air, bright sunshine, salt breezes and a host of healthful attractions all unite to make an ideal Spring time. Everything to make seashore life attractive. Hotels known the world over for the excellence of the service and appointments.

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Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.

Hotel Dennis — On the Ocean Front. Walter J. Buzby.

Marlborough-Blenheim — On the Ocean Front. American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company.

Hotel Strand — On the Ocean Front. F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards.

The Shelburne — On the Ocean Front. European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.

The Holmhurst — Central: Near the Beach. Henry Darnell

Seaside House — On the Ocean Front. F. P. Cook's Sons

The Wiltshire — Central: Near the Beach. Samuel Ellis

Hotel Chelsea — On the Ocean Front. J. B. Thompson & Co.

Hotel St. Charles — On the Ocean Front. Newlin Haines Co.

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THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE AND BEACH.

Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3.00 up daily; special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

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Only high-class, modern hotel in this famous section. Season May to December. JOHN FURDY COPE, for the past ten years proprietor of WATER GAP HOUSE.

WATER GAP, CRESCO, MT. POCONO, STROUDSBURG, DELAWARE VALLEY. INFORMATION BUREAU, Broadway, Corner of Wall St., Park Place. 28th St. and 42d St.

THE GLENWOOD Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity, 400. Golf, tennis

SUGAR, TEA AND COFFEE MAY PAY WAR TAXES

Indications That House Committee Favors 12 Per Cent. Excess Profits Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The work of the House Committee on Ways and Means on the War Taxation bill was speeded today when it became known that the Senate Committee on Finance planned to hold hearings on the Tax bill. This confirms the impression that because of the dissentions which have arisen in the House Committee the Senate virtually will rewrite the bill. The Ways and Means Committee now expects to finish consideration of its bill by Saturday, but the prospects are it will constitute only the ground work of the measure to be drawn by the Senate Committee.

The indications grew stronger today that a consumption tax affecting sugar, tea and coffee, if not on other articles, would be adopted. Members of the committee realize that new taxes probably will have to be assessed in order to provide the $1,800,000,000 they have agreed to raise.

Except on commutation tickets, the committee has determined to recommend a tax of 10 per cent. on all railroad tickets costing more than 25 cents. The freight transportation tax has been tentatively fixed at 3 per cent., instead of 4 as suggested by the sub-committee. Commutation tickets would be subject to tax only in the event the distance traveled one way exceeded thirty miles. If the ride was more than thirty miles the 10 per cent. tax would apply.

The full committee made no change today in the proposed tax of $2.50 per barrel on beer, in lieu of $1.50 as at present, and a tax of $2 per gallon on whisky in lieu of the existing levy of $1.10. These rates in all probability will remain in the bill.

The committee again failed today to take definite action on the excess profits tax, but there were indications that a compromise rate of 12 per cent. on excess profits would be reported. The existing rate is 8 per cent. and the proposal of the sub-committee was 16 per cent.

It was definitely decided today to levy a tax of 5 per cent. on the selling price of automobiles.

In addition to a 50 per cent. increase in the postal rates on first-class matter, the committee is considering a radical increase in second-class rates, based on the "zone system." Representatives of publishers today received no assurances that the committee would leave untaxed newspapers and magazines. Chairman Kitchin and influential members of the committee, it is understood, argued that the Post Office Department lost money on its second-class business, and that in time of war periodicals and newspapers should be taxed.

The rates tentatively suggested and which will be voted on tomorrow are: Second class matter for a distance of fifty miles from office of publication, two cents a pound; 50 to 300 miles, three cents; 300 to 1,000 miles, four cents; 1,000 to 1,800 miles, five cents; more than 1,800 miles, six cents.

The cigar and cigarette schedule tentatively agreed upon provides on cigars weighing less than three pounds per thousand, 25 cents per thousand; more than three pounds per thousand and selling for not more than 6 cents each, (manufacturers' price,) 50 cents a thousand; selling from 4 to 6 cents each, $1 a thousand; selling for more than 6 cents and less than 10 cents, $2 a thousand; selling for more than 10 cents and not more than 15 cents, $4 a thousand; selling for more than 15 cents and not more than 25 cents, $7 a thousand; selling for more than 25 cents, $8 a thousand.

The cigarette tax, which it is understood, has been agreed upon, calls for a tax of $1.25 a thousand on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds a thousand and $3.60 a thousand on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand.

Buying Spring Goods.

According to the representative of a men's wear piece goods house, quite a little business has been done on goods for next Spring. He finds that, while the retail trade has been dull, the manufacturers are showing a disposition to provide against the future. Where efforts to sell woolens for next year are not received favorably, he pointed out that this was due to the inability of the customer to carry the merchandise, and not because buying ahead at this time was not considered a wise thing to do. Such orders as are placed are, of course, placed on staple goods and mainly on those constructions that are not available for Government use.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash, Botany 315, S. & H., Columbia. Madison Square 7518.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan, styles 1272, gray. Farragut 9930.

CLOTH.—0936 blue, Lorraine, gabardine, blue, black, and brown; 4040 Copenhagen. F 188 Times.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits; quick action given. 510 6th Av., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Western jobber will look at better line of Fall coats and suits. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, pile fabric and cloth. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall coats; quick action given. 22-26 West 32d St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; quick action. 38 West 32d, eighth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Am looking at Fall coats and suits. 5th floor 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, plush, velour, &c. 36 West 20th, third floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, cloth and pile fabrics. 1st floor, 104 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy any quantity of three and four thread crepe de chine; also Georgette, for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Fall line, looking at ladies', misses', and juniors' dresses. W. & H. Walker, 116 West 29th St. See M. Cohen.

DRESSES.—Looking at children's dresses, Fall line, 2 to 6, and 8 to 14. W. & H. Walker, 116 West 29th. See Mr. Scott.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted for serge and silk dresses; bring samples. Flower Dress Company, 39 West 32d, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall ladies', misses' dresses. Posner Bros., 114 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses for cash at a price. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

FRENCH SERGE.—" W. F. X." black; state quantity and lowest price. Box F 190 Times.

GINGHAM.—Open for quantity of Anderson gingham. Call between 9 and 11. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St. Chelsea 6537.

NAINSOOK.—50,000 yards 30 inches wide; must be cheap; cash. Spring 868.

PIECE GOODS.—Cotton, any plain color or fancy, at a price; quantity no object; for spot cash. Manhattan Petticoat Co., Inc., 8 West 20th St.

PLUSH, any quantity, spot cash. American Mail Coat Co., 57 West 20th. Telephone Chelsea 9920.

POPLINS.—Broadcloth; all makes; any quantity; cash. F 178 Times.

SERGES.—Open for 4002 light and dark Copenhagen; spot cash. F 185 Times.

SKIRTS.—Contractors for wash skirts; bring samples. Lauretta Skirt Co., 456 4th Av., Room 703.

SUITS.—Sport; open for pongee and linen suits. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway.

TAFFETA.—Open for 100 pieces striped taffeta; spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Brother, 14-18 West 24th.

UNIFORMS.—Contractor wanted who has plant equipped to make uniforms. Apply all day, ninth floor, 3 West 35th St.

VELOURS.—Want large quantity of velours or something similar. L. & W. Cloak and Suit Co., 20 West 17th St.

WOOLENS.—Anything in large or small quantities; golf red woolen cloths; mail samples. S. K., 217 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH, kersey, velour, wood plushes, astrachan, Rollinson's Fastex, York, Pearson's Chilton below mill prices. Farragut 9812.

BROADCLOTH.—50 pieces, consisting of Botany 316, Columbia, and Imported, at $2.10 net. Phone Madison Square 4234.

CHARMEUSE, Satins, 40 inches wide, 50 pieces, all colors. Farragut 2262.

CHINCHILLA.—Wurumbo white chinchilla; will sell reasonable. Madison Square 7518.

COATS AND SUITS.—Sacrificing entire stock; all leading styles, colors, and materials. Adam Weiner, 35 West 32d St.

COATS.—Charmeuse, satin, and taffeta on racks to close out at a price. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28-30 West 27th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values silk, satin, silk jersey and cloth coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS, closing cheap, smart capes, silk coats, suits. Talbot, 114 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Must close out; great sacrifice prices. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS, Suits, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Made in cloth and silk, to close out. A. S. L., 1,140 B'way.

COATS, Suits, beautiful styles, 150; close cheap. Premier Cloak Co., 16 East 33d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—High shade poplins and velours below cost. Jos. Sterman, 147 West 26th.

COATS.—Cloths and silks, to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS and suits to close out at a sacrifice. Merit Co., 42 West 27th.

COATS.—Velours and velour checks to close out. Neuman & Hiller, 12 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Must close out, great sacrificed prices. D. Gutman, 48 W. 24th.

CORDUROYS.—All colors on hand; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2640.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3 thread, white and flesh, 87½ cents. Phone Madison Square 5945.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's 684, Kayser silk Jersey under price. Farragut 3647.

CREPE DE CHINE and taffetas to close out. Appollo Dress, 129 West 31st St.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

FLAGS.—We have large quantities for sale; enameled and silk in buttons and pins for immediate delivery. Apply Room 306, 44 East 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 1979.

GEORGETTES.—Job 5,000 yards, all shades, to be sold at risk of dyer. Lawrence Mills Co., Inc., 141 5th Av., N. Y.

JERSEY, white, Copen. and rose, at opening price. Farr. 9728.

LEATHER.—Stock artificial leather always on hand. Plymouth Rubber Co., 225 4th Av.

PIECE GOODS.—Large stock, closing out at bargain; piece goods and fixtures. 45 West St.

POPLINS.—Scotia No. 8,307, 80 blue, 10 black, for sale cheap. Phone Farragut 8395.

RIBBON.—About 1600 yards No. 9 white silk grosgrain ribbon cheap. 'Phone F'klin 1358.

SAMPLES.—Discarded, all good models; special price; good pick-up for buyer. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SERGE—Amoskeag 7301, navy and black. Madison Square 6916.

SERGE, white, 8 pieces Botany 4223, will sell below cost. Gramercy 251.

SHANTUNG—250 pieces for sale, reasonable offering to quick buyer. Phone Farr. 3653.

SKIRTS.—75 dozen black, 40 dozen gold mercerized sateen; good, cheap, popular price. Phone Franklin 1358.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Get our quotations before placing your order elsewhere. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, brass, 7-16 in. wide; immediate delivery. Fells, 29 Cooper Square.

SPRING DRESS FASTENERS.—$3.50 carded, $3.25 factory. Z 309 Times Annex.

SUITS. — 200 high-grade models, mostly navies; will sell at a price. Bluestone & Schindelheim Co., 112 West 30th.

SUITS, 50 high-class models, mostly navy, to close out at reduced prices. Liff Bros., 30 West 24th.

SUITS.—Taffetas and satins, closing out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

TAFFETAS.—50 pcs. navy, also fancy taffetas, shantungs, Canton crepes, and cotton goods. Madison Square 9250.

TWEEDS.—English tweeds and novelty coatings on hand; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2640.

WAISTS.—Silk, to close out. Deutschman Brothers, 15 West 20th St.

WOOLENS.—Have quantity of material to close out at a sacrifice. 11th floor, 32 West 20th. Chelsea 4571.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday, 4½@5 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fall Colors Sombre.

The colors that are meeting best response in women's wear for the Fall show a return to the sombre shades of last year. This is true in all materials for garments, and the only exception appears to be in ribbons, where the lighter colors predominate. A cross between the wine and burgundy shades that were so popular last Fall is found in beet. The greens put out have a bit of brown in them. Khaki colors are regarded with particular favor, and are offered in a range of shades.

Raw Silk Demand Tapers Off.

The Yokohama raw silk market has receded somewhat from the high price levels reached a week ago. Buying is light there now. Sales of the last week amounted to 6,000 bales, with visible stocks estimated at 8,000. The Canton market is quiet and unchanged, and this condition is reflected at Shanghai. Business is being made difficult by rising exchange. Little that is new shows in reports from Milan. Locally spot silks and specialties are meeting a fair demand. The other silks are quiet, now that it is certain no import duty will be placed on this commodity.

Foulards and Taffetas Good.

Foulards and taffetas are away up among the silks that are now selling over retail counters, according to the buyer for one of the best known stores in the city. Both of these fabrics, but more especially the latter, are being used in combination with navy blue gabardines, serges, and other wool fabrics, one use being the lining of military capes. Striped and checked taffetas in color combinations smacking of the military are selling best, while in the foulards the buyer in question says it is "all polka dots." The grades of foulards retailing from $2 up are favored most.

Time for a Slogan.

With visible evidence of slackening trade, as a result of the economy propaganda spreading over the country, both wholesalers and retailers, particularly the latter, are growing anxious over the situation. The general idea in trade circles is that this wave of saving will soon spend itself, just as it did in England after the first shock of war. As a manufacturer pointed out yesterday, however, it would be wise to do as the English business men did and adopt a slogan in order to re-establish public confidence. Such a slogan, he suggested, would contain wide publicity and do a world of good.

Silks Somewhat Dull.

The silk trade at the present time is active only in spots. The retail demand, as well as that from the cutting-up trade, has not been up to the mark since war was declared. The weather, too, has not been favorable and the impetus which a spell of higher temperature would give to trade in general is lacking. Crepes make the best showing at present. For next Fall very little business is passing at the present time, although there has been a turn for the better during the last week. Satins so far are the leaders in the Fall demand, with orders on taffetas coming along in smaller volume than usual.

What Paris Offers in Hats.

Part of a Paris style letter contained in a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America follows: "The models being made for America are in nearly every case combinations of fabrics, in the same color, as myrtle green Georgette crown and matching satin brim; or combinations of two materials in the same color, as straw brim with satin crown; or, combinations of contrasting materials and colors, as crown of black straw and brim of white organdie, &c. Some hats are very big and some are quite small. Crowns are rather high. Most brims are irregular in outline, as are the crowns. Some crowns are covered with flowers applied flat. Chinese colorings are seen in combinations of flowers."

Dress Goods Prices to be Higher.

While it had been hoped, and half expected, that the zenith of prices on staple dress goods has been reached with the coming of the Fall season and its quotations, it was said yesterday by a prominent jobbing buyer of these goods to be almost inevitable that still higher figures will have to be paid for goods of the kind when the Spring, 1918, season comes two or three months from now. A number of things, including the probability of an even greater shortage of labor than now exists, enter into this prediction, but the most vital reason advanced is the limited supply of wool that will be available for commercial purposes after Government needs are filled.

Printcloth Sales Limited.

Printcloth business in the local gray goods market continues limited, and with little feature. Buyers are none too interested in contract deliveries, nor are the mills especially willing to sell nearby stuff at prices which buyers want to pay. Almost the only consequence put through yesterday were 38½-inch 64-56s, which sold at 8¼ cents for shipment in August and September. This price was an eighth to a quarter under the spot figure, depending on the mill holding the goods. There was a scattering demand reported for sheetings, among the sales of which were 48-square, four-yard goods at 9¾ cents for October-December delivery, and spots at 10 cents. Flag cloths in the gray had a pretty good day of it again. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	11¼	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾
39-inch, 72-76s	10¾	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¼
39-inch, 68-72s	9¾	38½-inch, 60-56s	7¾
39-inch, 64-48s	8¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¾
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾

High Prices Not Liked.

In spite of the fact that many retailers talk of inflated prices, and insinuate that profits are also inflated, it is said to be a fact that dry goods jobbing houses look with disfavor on high prices for more than one reason. One of the most important of these is that, while prices have gone up, competitively it is keen to admit of the gross margin of profit being increased. It therefore reduces the percentage of this profit. A margin of half a cent a yard on a cotton fabric jobbing at 5 cents means a gross profit of 10 per cent., while the same margin of the same fabric at 10 cents means only half that profit. In addition to this, the expense of selling is increased, the commission on a tenth cent fabric naturally being higher than on one costing half that price. A third fact is that in several lines not enough goods are available now to permit an increase in business large enough to overcome the handicap imposed by the advanced mill prices.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat. probably fair and cooler; moderate n. winds, shifting to w. and n. w. Sat.

Ga.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., probably fair and cooler; moderate n. winds, shifting to w. and n. w. Sat.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri., except fair in extreme s. Sat. probably fair; moderate n. winds, shifting to nw. over N. Y. by Sat.

Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat. probably fair; moderate s. winds, shifting to nw.

Miss.—Cloudy Fri., thunder showers in e.; cooler in nw. Sat. fair; moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming nw.

Tenn.—Showers Fri., probably thunder storms. Sat. fair.

Ky.—Showers Fri., probably thunder storms; continued cool. Sat. fair and warmer.

Ind.—Rain and continued cool Fri. Sat. probably fair and warmer; moderate ne. to n. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Rain Fri. in s. and by Fri. night in n. Sat., unsettled, probably rain and continued cool; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri., followed by rain by night. Sat., cloudy and continued cool, probably rains or snow; moderate n. winds.

Ohio—Rain Fri., continued cool. Sat., fair and warmer; moderate to fresh n. e. to n. winds.

La.—Unsettled Fri., cooler in n. Sat., fair, warmer in n. w.

Ark.—Fair Fri., cooler. Sat., fair, warmer.

Okla.—Fair Fri., warmer in w. Sat., fair, warmer in e. and s.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri., cooler in interior, e. and s. Sat., fair, warmer in interior.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri., warmer in n. Sat., fair.

Ark.—Fair Fri., cooler. Sat., fair, warmer.

La.—Rain and continued cool Fri. Sat. probably fair and warmer.

Mo.—Rain and continued cool Fri., probably followed by fair in w. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

W. Tex.—Rain and continued cool Fri. Sat. probably fair.

Minn.—Unsettled Fri., probably rain or snow in n. and rain in s. and w.; cooler. Sat. cloudy.

Iowa.—Unsettled and continued cold Fri., probably rain in e. and s. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Fri., cooler by night. Sat. probably unsettled.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Fri., warmer in e. and s. Sat. unsettled, probably showers; cooler in w.

Neb.—Cloudy and warmer Fri. Sat. unsettled.

Kan.—Fair Fri. Sat. probably unsettled.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

"Equitable Service"
ACCOUNTS FINANCED
Leo. L. Doblin Co
Commission Merchants
404-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7707.

INSTRUCTION.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N.Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

Dalton Swimming School
306 West 59th (Col. Circle). Booklet "T."

$1,050 FOR ROMAN CISTERN.

Sale of Furnishings of Late J. M. Waters's Studio Yields $6,172.

A Roman cistern of the first century B. C., of Carara marble, rectangular shape, with pilasters at the corners, the carvings at the sides two deities, a man and a woman and a number of little Amorini, brought the highest price at the sale of furnishings of the studio of the late James Martin Waters at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to James L. Breese for $1,050. A pen, ink, and bistre drawing by Michael Angelo, design for a bronze shield, formerly in the collection of Mariano Fortuny, the painter, went to J. Z. Noorian for $250, and to the same buyer went a Persian carpet of the Gorevan weave for $300.

A pair of French pierced, carved, and gilt wood mirror frames of the eighteenth century went to John Fennig for $135; a pair of Italian walnut arm chairs, sixteenth century style, went to Mr. Breese for $100; an Italian walnut Dantesca chair of the seventeenth century went to W. H. Clarke for $110, Theodore Offerman paid $100 for an Italian painted and gilt wood cassone of the sixteenth century, a pair of Italian walnut figures of the seventeenth century went to F. Baumeister for $170; Seaman, agent, paid $550 for "He'll be Good," a painting by Meyer von Bremen; a white Carara marble fountain with bronze figure, with four cherubim carved in high relief, went to T. Auston for $220, and Bernet, agent, paid $180 for "Playing Amorini," an eighteenth century painting of the French school.

It was a one-day sale, the returns for the ninety-seven numbers being $6,172.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; H. O. Polsky, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Morris & Co.; M. Morris, night shirts, pajamas; 1,270 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., dry goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; C. M. Larrabee, dress goods; 896 B'way.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Jerben, D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, jobs coats, suits, waists; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, cotton convertings; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Superior Cloak & Suit Co.; Mr. Nathan, ready-to-wear; 11 West 25th, Room 1203.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Mrs. C. Rollwage, misses', children's dresses, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss B. Miller, waists; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros.; W. Weisenberg, corsets, (basement); 220 6th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; W. T. Scholler, bargain basement; 470 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. A. Hausman, men's, women's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Emporium; R. H. Deselerres, draperies, beds, bedding; 116 West 32d.

LEBANON, Penn.—A. C. Zimmerman & Co.; A. C. Zimmerman, carpets; Bristol.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Leader Co.; A. Freug, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

MACON, Ga.—Weeks Manufacturing Co.; C. H. Weeks, trousers, skirt materials; Arlington.

MILWAUKEE.—Blumenfeld-Lockee Co.; T. Seelig, untrimmed hats; 640 Broadway; Breslin.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Laliberte, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Meyers Bros.; L. Meyers, carpets; 17 W. 28th.

OMAHA, Neb. — M. E. Smith & Co.; C. E. Hutchison, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 1,138 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenwald Bros.; J. Greenwald, bathrobes, bathing suits; 35 W. 34th; Wallick's.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Froug Co.; A. Froug, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss W. F. Roe, art needlework; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURG—J. Horne Co.; J. Martin, linens; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURG — Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. R. Aufderheides, dress goods, silks, laces; 48 Leonard.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss M. Finzer, coats, suits, dresses; Miss M. E. Kenny, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; Miss C. Gibney, ribbons; Miss H. Moriarty, laces, trimmings; Miss E. Rigney, hdkfs., neckwear, vellings; 24 West 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Brothers; J. R. Bockman, furnishing goods; 1,140 Broadway; Breslin.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; E. Hogey, silks, dress goods, laces; Miss T. Kirschmeyer, ladies' wear; York.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; S. J. Anathan, men's clothing; 15 E. 20th.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, gloves, hdkfs.; 37 W. 26th.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—S. Burdick & Sons; I. Burdick, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 1,138 B'way.

TACOMA, Wash. — Rhodes Bros.; E. B. Rhodes, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; R. A. Bassit, silks, woolens, dress goods; 116 West 32d.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Saks & Co.; S. L. Phillips, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—I. H. Morse Co.; Miss E. A. Sullivan, coats, suits, waists; Martha Washington.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GEORGE C. BRUNELLE, a physician engaged in routine pathological work, 1,041 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,711 and assets of $95.

EVO. SAFRANSKI of 613 West 178th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,830 and no assets. All the liabilities are indorsement of accommodation paper at Standard Bank.

WILLIAM J. CURLEY of 486 Manhattan Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,165 and no assets.

ISIDORE NEWMAN of 771 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,958 and no assets.

ALPHONSE ANDRE of Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, with fourteen branch stores, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $122,850 and assets of $84,483, consisting of real estate at 774 Columbus Avenue, $60,000; fifty lots on Long Island, $11,000; cash on accounts, $25,000, and shares of stock, $4,500. Among the creditors are the Bank for Savings, $27,000, secured by mortgages; Colonial Bank $8,360.

JOHN RIERA, MANUFACTURING COMPANY of 1,654 Castle Hill Avenue, manufacturer of lamp shades, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,493 and assets of $1,000.

JAKOB HERSHKOVTZ, clothing dealer, 6 Avenue C, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $28,965 and assets of $29,609.

ANTHONY FERGAN, also known as Tony Fergan, doing business under the name of the Fergan Suspender Supply Co., 530 East Fifth Street, has made an assignment to Moses Friedman and Henry Hemmerdinger.

HARRIS BROS., interior contractors and cabinetmakers, 6 East Twelfth Street, have made an assignment to Nathan D. Leiman.

DIPPMAN, KOCH & ABRAMS, Inc., manufacturers of millinery hats, 42-44 West Thirty-eighth Street, have made an assignment to Allan Ronald.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, a wagonmaker of 486 Lake Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

ALEXANDER M. GRAHAM, a baker of 1,510 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,-418; assets, $1,253.17.

SAMUEL GEMEINER of 446 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $6,930.65; assets, $125.

ROMAN RITT, a dentist of 953 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,100; assets, $55.

ELLIS H. BAILIE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ellis H. Baillie of 94 West End Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Frank B. Johnson, $200; Edward B. Vanderveer, $150; Norman S. Goldrum, $250.

MICHAEL J. LYON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael J. Lyons, 1,287 Sterling Place, by the following creditors: Thomas J. Lyons, $225; Harland L. Bailey, $150; Frank L. Kemp, $250.

RUFUS H. BROWN, INC.—Schedules in bankruptcy filed by Rufus H. Brown of 1,736 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, President of Rufus H. Brown, Inc., show liabilities of $48,051.95 and assets of $33,583.18.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Assad Kurey, Boston, real estate dealer, baker, and grocer; liabilities, $28,841; assets, $9,000.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the E. and G. Automatic Lock, Nut and Bolt Manufacturing Company, Boston, by three creditors, with claims of $2,979.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 3.—E. P. Young, a retail hardware dealer at Oak Harbor, filed a bankruptcy schedule today. He lists his debts at $15,102 and his assets at $13,557.

UTICA, N. Y., May 3.—The Yellow Taxi Service, Inc., of Albany, has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $12,920 and assets of $4,350.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 3.—Charles G. Ericson, a mason contractor at 4,738 Malden Street, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $15,681; assets, $13,650.

H. P. Nelson & Sons Piano Company, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Lem Kline and others with claims aggregating $4,822. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aetna Life Ins. Co.—M. E. McDonald	$953.06
American Star Line, Inc.—E. Suter	1,444.54
Alexander, Charles A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	108.44
Allen, Ray V.—E. D. Loughman	114.16
Albanese, Raimonde—C. Capobianco	112.66
Allison, John W.—W. Forman	400.67
Albron, Stephan V.—H. Gerken	166.63
Alaska Products Co.—J. L. Kearns	581.18
Bateman, Charles E.—H. T. Schachne	577.19
Becker, Susan—J. Beaver	108.12
Bailey, Anna D.—M. Becher	123.91
Brumahlm, William S.—S. Jolesch	140.21
Barenkopf, Alexander—A. Vanderweighe	123.27
Bonomi, Vito—Damm House Moving Co.	164.92
Booth, Isidor—H. H. Gerken	107.85
Boessmann, George W., guardian—H. J. Frost, costs	112.44
Connell, J. Cotter—Frederick Loeser & Co.	115.88
Cuseo, Vincent—People, &c.	200.00
Clarence Realty & Construction Co.—Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	3,563.95
Duckar, William M.—Lamson & Hubbard Co.	123.70
Dorfman, Jack—B. Bercowits	268.66
Dollard, Albert H.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	106.62
Ellman, Joseph—P. Wacker	225.41
Fuller, Frank, and Fred Coolidge—Hannis Distilling Co.	361.46
Friedlander, Harry, and Joseph Grossman—H. Grossman	173.68
Ficke, William R.—R. G. Kennedy	549.94
Field, Cornelius J., and Richard R. Constantine—R. C. Turnbull	3,328.26
Fuchs, Henry—J. Muck et al.	526.56
Foote, Julie E.—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	547.77
Fogal, Alonzo, Jr.—Dill & Collins Co.	106.07
Hooker, Brian S. D.—Davis Construction Co.	401.41
Hallam, Alfred—G. H. Getman	114.10
Holder, Lepaul V.—Z. A. Holder	138.57
Haas, Hans—Hauser & Twitchell	296.40
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—B. Scheinkman	400.00
Jacobstein, Sol—C. S. Fishman et al.	123.90
Hayman, Peter—L. Benjamin	100.24
Kaaman, Samuel B.—J. M. Jaeckel	675.41
Kaufman, Mason—Strathmore Worsted Mills, Inc.	106.11
Lyon, Victor A.—Lord & Taylor	103.79
Larattuta, George, admr.—W. Jacobs, costs	112.95
Lindsay, Carl C.—Tribune Assn.	209.68
Larzer, L. Paulding—L. X. Bobbink et al.	211.38
Lockwood, Ernest—C. A. Van Rensselaer et al.	270.61
Meyer, Richard—J. J. Romano	568.45
Meadows, Thomas C.—Quemahoning Coal Co.	832.72
McGuire, John R.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs	271.58
Myers, Joseph H.—James McCreery & Co.	381.25
Myers, Jacob—W. Madden	1,034.65
Meagher, Thomas J.—Somm Bros., Inc.	193.96
McKeon, Margaret—City Real Estate Co.	270.20
Nadler, Lena—J. Tischman	166.14
Nichols, Wm. O. and Amy—G. Bosse	118.39
Oberg, Olof—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation	295.17
Orchana, Samuel—Kinder & Collins, Inc.	296.01
Ofrias, Anthony—Salvation Army	132.61
O'Brien, Patrick J.—Sonn Bros.	104.31
Oelrichs, Henry—T. Goldsmith	625.94
Rafalovitz, Martin—Rafalovitz & Son, Inc.—St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	125.68
Rizzo, Alfredo—J. Beaver, costs	118.12
Reiss, Jacob—L. Stern	586.40
Smith, Thomas P. et al.—C. Dodd	2,832.51
Straus, Philip—P. J. Shanley, costs	123.58
Smith, Anning J.—Joseph Hensler Brewing Co.	1,204.86
Salka, Arthur V.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	118.73
Solarz, Sam and Lizzie—B. Height	553.41
Salzer, Henry—R. J. Levenson	103.51
Smith, Benjamin M.—Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc.	118.79
Suburban Development Co.—G. Mans	840.91
Trevor, Norman—O. M. Leiser	161.41
Tucell, Oresto—People, &c.	200.00
Vanderveer, Frank P.—F. Dale	412.98
Weisinger, Abraham—G. Segal	1,065.63
Wachtel, Henry I.—Longacre Land Co.	775.39
World Morning Watch, Inc.—McConnell Printing Co.	1,025.38
Wagman, Louis—G. Hendrickson	106.75
William A. Sexton Co., Inc.—C. & P. Printing Co., Inc.	244.91

In Bronx County.

Barchan, Rosie—A. Greenstein	$100.00
Brady-Oltarsh Construction Co., Inc.—Adler & Plate Glass Co., Inc.	107.09
Cipirini, Orlando—M. W. Del Gaudio	48.22
Cominsky, Edward—W. E. Dante	122.50
Goodstein, Isidore—H. Comlett	231.90
Gas Engine and Power Co.—Watson Wagon Co.	54.22
Hirschberg, Charles and Helen—Williams Building Corp.	49.91
Leitner, Jacob—State Ind. Commission	47.50
Same—Same	60.00
May, Edward C.—I. Joffe	26.79
McCormick, John J.—A. Renz	25.72
Nowak, Max—C. Dreher	127.79
Osborn, Frank G. Corp. and John W. Knight—Efficiency Heating Co., Inc.	260.71
Schoppet, Joseph—H. Kaplan	35.22
Spear, James, and William Nieber—People State of New York	115.27
White, Evelyn H. and Joseph J.—U. S. Tire Co.	695.84
Walsh, L

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Price 100 and interest
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Go Through to New Low Levels — Loan Is Well Received.

Liquidation on the Stock Exchange continued throughout much of the session yesterday on the scale begun Wednesday afternoon with the publication of frank statements from Cabinet members as to the real state of the submarine warfare. Until the British and French Commissioners reached this country very little had been published upon good authority as to the real meaning of the new phase of the great conflict in its effect upon Great Britain and France. It came as a shock, therefore, to learn that the German vitality is still far from exhausted; that perhaps 400,000 tons of shipping fell victim to the U-boats last week; and that the United States is quite likely to take an active and important part in some months of bitter war yet to be experienced.

As on Wednesday, much of the discussion that accompanied the break in prices turned upon the unsatisfactory situation in Russia. The best informed men in the financial district, including those who have spent some time in that country, do not believe that Russia will make a separate peace. They say that the present Government could not survive if this were attempted, but they also recognize the fact that under present conditions the Russian army is not of much use to the Allies. If it is successful in keeping large Teuton forces engaged on the eastern front little more can be expected of it.

Almost every stock on the list declined in a fresh burst of activity which rolled up a total of more than 900,000 shares yesterday. In many cases the losses ran to 2 to 3 points, the railroads being affected almost as badly as the industrials. A number of issues fell to lower levels than had been seen in recent years. Delaware & Hudson was noticeable in this category, selling down at one time to 106½ and closing at 108⅜ with a net decline of 7¼ points. The activity and weakness in foreign government bonds on the Stock Exchange was due, of course, to the announcement of the $2,000,000,000 Victory Loan of 1917, with the disclosures of the serious situation confronting the Allies a contributing factor. The Anglo-French 5s, the most important of the foreign issues, dropped back to 92¾. They sold at 95 just a month ago.

It seems that few people yet realize what a task has been assumed in the selling of from $5,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 of United States Government securities to finance this year's war obligations. The magnitude of the initial sale of two billions of Government 3½s is past the comprehension of most persons who are saying with offhand assurance that the full amount will be oversubscribed within a few days. Without exception, bankers and investment dealers at this centre are getting behind the loan with a determination to make it a popular success, but they do not expect the bonds to sell themselves. It is likely that New York City alone will take half of the issue, and the full amount will undoubtedly be subscribed.

The cotton market had another bad session, the price breaking $2.50 a bale in the early trading with a recovery which reduced the net loss at the close to from 21 to 25 points. Call money went to a new high at 4½ per cent., with most of the day's loans made at 4 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4½ Last 3½
Low ..... 3½ Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....4 @4½ | Sixty days.....4½
Ninety days...4½@4¾ | Ninety days.....4½
Four months...4½@4¾ | Four months...4½@4¾
Five months...4½@4¾ | Five months...4½@5
Six months...4½@4¾ | Six months.....4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....4½
4 to 6 months.....4¾@5

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5 @5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¾	....
France—				
Demand	5.71½	5.71¾	5.71½	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.71½	5.70½
China—		
Hongkong	57.50	57.60
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.01½	7.00½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	51.12½	51.25
40.10 Holland	40.87½	40.93⅝
51.85 Russia	27.90	28.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.20	28.35
Stockholm	29.70	29.90
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.205 Spain	21.90	22.00
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	48.25	43.37½
32.44 Rio	25.25	25.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.14½	5.13½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70⅝	$4.71¾	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $684,657,274; balance, $37,477,354; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,350,259; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,656,235.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375@$4.6875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38¼d, up ¼d; in New York, 75¼c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 58c, up ½c.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$985,473	$179,589,373
Ordinary internal rev.	3,040,284	345,713,456
Income tax	5,986,405	62,836,262
Miscellaneous	1,975,329	69,358,462
Total receipts	$11,987,484	$647,497,554
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	.....	6,852,840
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	.....	150,865,855
Excess of tot. receipts over tot. disburse	.....	7,161,920
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	.....	74,612,352
Expenditures	5,134,643	798,362,910

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	9,247,000
Silver in hand increased	139,000
Notes in circulation increased	173,535,000
Treasury deposits decreased	51,474,000
General deposits decreased	53,309,000
Bills discounted increased	144,248,000
Advances decreased	27,153,000

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£793,000
Circulation increased	622,000
Bullion decreased	172,384
Other securities decreased	343,000
Other deposits increased	11,610,000
Public deposits decreased	5,223,000
Notes reserve decreased	843,000
Government securities increased	7,553,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.69 per cent.; last week it was 20.90 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	890,970	526,402	598,956
Year to date	64,021,657	58,437,517	42,023,027

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	93	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	92	92	92	92	—2
14½	16	100	Advance Rumely	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅞
30	35	200	Advance Rumely pf	31⅜	31⅜	31	31	—1⅜
6⅜	7	800	Alaska Gold Mines	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
5⅞	7	1,900	Alaska Juneau	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
22⅜	24½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25½	25½	24	24	—2
82	84	300	Allis-Chal., Mfg. pf	83½	83½	82	82	—1½
92½	93	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	92½	92½	92½	92½	—2½
44⅛	44½	2,900	Am. Beet Sugar	43	43	41½	42	—1¾
105	108	5,400	Am. Can	45¼	45¼	44	44¼	—1½
64¼	65½	100	Am. Can pf	104	104	104	104	—1½
40	41½	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	65	65	64⅜	64¼	—1⅞
121½	123	200	Am. Cotton Oil	41	41	41	41	—1
58⅝	59	1,400	Am. H. & Leather	13	13	12½	12½	—1
25½	26	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	59⅞	59⅞	58	58½	—3
19⅞	20	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	25½	26	25½	26	—½
56⅝	57	2,400	Am. Linseed	20⅜	20⅞	19½	20	—⅜
65¼	65½	2,300	Am. Linseed pf	57	57¼	56¼	56¾	—¾
102	103	100	Am. Locomotive	65	65¼	65	65¼	—2½
99	99¾	200	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	—1
59½	59⅝	800	Am. Malting	10	10	10	10	—½
97⅜	97⅝	7,700	Am. Malting 1st pf	60	60	59¼	59⅝	—1
112⅝	113½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅜	98⅝	96⅞	97½	—1½
98¼	99	1,100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113	113	113	113	—¼
90	94	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100	100¼	98¾	98¾	—1¼
58	58¾	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	98⅜	98⅜	93⅜	93¾	—¼
110	111	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	58⅞	58⅞	58	58	—2
70	75	200	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111	110	110	—1½
123¼	125⅜	3,100	Am.T. & T.s.c.2d pd	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
192½	193	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	124	124	122¾	122⅞	—⅞
48	48¼	1,500	Am. Tobacco	192	192	191	193	—1½
39½	43½	600	Am. Woolen	49	49	48	48	—2⅜
25½	30	600	Am. Writing P. pf	41¼	41¼	40⅛	40⅜	—2⅜
78¾	78⅞	20,700	Am. Zinc L. & S	30½	30½	30	30⅛	—⅝
61	62	200	Anaconda Copper	70¼	70½	70	70⅜	—1⅝
100¾	101⅝	4,800	Associated Oil	62	62	62	62	+ ⅝
98	99¼	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅝	101⅝	100	100¼	—1⅜
15	17	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	...
112	114	100	At. Birm. & At	16	16	16	16	—⅞
98	98½	7,500	Atlantic Coast Line	112⅜	112⅝	110⅜	112⅛	—1⅝
53	53½	4,800	At. Gulf & West	99¼	99¼	96	98	—3⅜
74⅝	74⅞	2,000	Baldwin Loco	54¾	54¾	52½	52½	—2½
70	71	100	Baltimore & Ohio	75¾	75¾	74½	74½	—1
107½	100	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	—1⅝
106	108¼	200	Barrett Co	109	109	109	109	—1½
1¼	1⅝	100	Barrett Co.sub.r.f.p.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	—¾
119½	119⅝	29,500	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
60⅜	61	5,700	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	120	120¼	117½	119½	—1
41⅞	41¾	1,200	Bethlehem Steel pf	120	120	120	120	...
15	15½	1,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	61	61¾	59¼	60⅜	—1⅞
48⅝	49	1,200	Buffalo & Susquehan	42½	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	—1⅞
76	78	100	California Petroleum	19	19	18½	18½	—1½
157½	157¾	100	California Pet. pf	50½	50¾	50	50	—1½
25	...	9,800	Calumet & Arizona	76½	76½	76	76½	—2
83¼	83½	11,200	Canadian Pacific	150½	150½	155¼	157½	—2½
33½	34	1,000	Central Leather Co	25	25	24	25	—1
94	95	300	Cerro de Pasco	85	85	82¾	84	—2¾
57⅜	58½	2,200	Chandler Motor	35	35	33¾	33½	—1½
11	11½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	98	98	96	96	—1½
34	34½	100	Chi. Great Western	58⅝	59	58	58	—⅞
77½	78	11,900	Chi. Great West. pf	11¾	11½	11½	11½	—⅜
111	112	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	34½	34½	34½	34½	—⅞
42½	42¾	1,300	Chi. & Northwest	78	78½	75½	77½	—1⅞
33¼	34	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. c. of d. 2d pd	111¾	111⅞	110¾	111¼	—1¼
79	80	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	44½	44½	42½	42½	—2⅝
66¼	67	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	34⅜	34⅜	33	33	—2
92⅛	92¾	2,600	Chile Copper	80	80	80	80	—1
52¼	53	3,200	Chino Copper	67	67	67	67	— ⅝
67¼	70	100	Chino Copper	22¾	22¾	22	22⅛	— ⅝
46⅞	47	700	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	54½	54½	53½	53½	—2
24⅛	25½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	67⅝	67⅝	67	67¼	—1½
40¼	41	200	Col. & Southern	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅝	—1⅝
113	113½	3,200	Columbia Gas & El	25¼	25¼	25	25	—⅛
110	118	1,000	Consolidated Gas	41	41	40	40½	—1¼
92	93	600	Con. Gas. Balt	113	113	112	113	—1¼
24	24¼	8,500	Continental Can	114½	114½	113½	114½	+ ⅛
90½	92	100	Corn Products Ref	93	93	92⅜	92⅜	—⅞
60¾	61¼	15,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—⅞
107½	109	100	Crucible Steel	100	100	100	100	—2½
45⅛	45¼	11,700	Crucible Steel pf	61¾	61¾	59⅝	61	—1
91	91½	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	107	109	107	109	+1
190	200	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	45	45¾	44¾	46¼	...
102¼	103	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	91¾	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	—⅞
108	108⅞	17,300	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	196	196	196	196	—4
200	223¾	200	Delaware & Hud	102¼	102¼	106½	108⅜	—7¼
104	111	500	Del., Lack. & West	113	114	106½	108⅜	—7¼
300	301½	300	Den. & Rio Grande	224	224	223¾	223¾	—5¾
13	14	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11	11	10½	10½	—1
144½	148¾	700	Distillers' Securi	31	31	29	29	—5½
74	78	300	Dome Mines	13¾	13¾	13	13	—⅝
10	100	100	Driggs-Seabury	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾	—⅝
25	26	9,700	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	76½	76½	75	75	—1½
300	305	1,400	Erie	85⅞	85⅞	85	85	—¾
100	101½	100	Erie 1st pf	26¼	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—¾
30	33	100	Erie 2d pf	40	40	39	39½	—1
32	33	50	Gaston, W. & W	31½	31½	30¾	30¾	—1
161	162⅜	1,000	Do., odd lot	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅝
105¼	105½	5,900	General Electric	34	34	34	34	...
90	100	200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	162½	162½	161	161	—2½
50½	50⅝	3,000	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	105½	105½	104	105¼	—⅝
103¼	109	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	—⅝
108½	109	800	Goodrich pf	50½	50½	49¾	50⅛	—⅝
108½	109	50	Great Northern pf	107	107	107	107	—1½
30⅝	31	5,600	Do., odd lot	109¼	109¼	108¼	108¼	—1½
45	43¾	600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	109⅜	109⅜	108⅜	108⅜	—1⅝
110	120	600	Greene-Cananea	32	32	30⅜	30⅜	—1½
102⅜	103	600	Gulf States Steel	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43¼	—¾
100	103	600	Illinois Central	122	123	119⅞	119⅞	—3
8,600	9	1,600	Inspiration Copper	103¼	103¼	102⅜	103	—¾
55	55⅜	2,200	Interboro Consol	56	56	54⅜	55	—2
50½	52	1,900	Interboro Con. pf	10	10	9⅞	10	—⅛
111	113	800	Int. Agricultural pf	54¼	55⅜	54¼	54½	+ ⅜
112½	115	400	Int. Harbester, N.J	52	52	50¼	50½	—2½
111	115	100	Int. Harv., N.J. pf	112½	112¼	111	111	—1⅞
77	77	1,000	Int. Harvester Corp	115	115	115	115	—1½
27	28	100	Int. Mer. Marine	77	77	76¼	76¼	—1½
78	78½	27,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27	27	26¼	26¾	—1¼
41¼	41½	3,400	Int. Nickel	77½	78	76⅝	77⅝	—2¼
37⅞	38	100	Int. Paper	41¼	41¼	40⅝	41	—¾
95⅞	96	200	Int. Paper pf. tr.cfs	37⅞	37⅞	34⅜	34⅜	—2¼
49¼	49½	200	Jewel Tea	95⅞	96	95⅞	95⅞	—1½
20½	20½	100	Kansas City South	49¼	49¼	49	49	...
54	54	200	Kan. City South. pf	20½	20½	20	20¼	—1¼
51½	51⅝	14,300	Kelly Spring Tire	54	54	54	54	—1½
45¼	45⅝	50	Kennecott Copper	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1½
115	115	2,100	Kings Co. E.L. & P	45¼	45⅝	44½	45	—1⅝
84	84	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	115	115	115	115	—1½
16	16	4,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	84	84	81⅞	82	—2½
183¼	183½	100	Lehigh Valley	183¼	183½	179⅜	181¼	—1¾
62	62	100	Lehigh Valley Coal	62	62	60¾	62	—1¼
41	41	100	Do., cfs. temp. dep	41	41	41	41	—1¼
41	41	100	Louis. & Nash	41	41	41	41	—1¼
130	130	100	Mackay Cos	130	130	125¼	125¼	—3¼
84½	84½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	—1¼
64½	64½	200	Maxwell Motors	64½	64½	64½	64½	—1¼
47½	48	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	47½	48	47¼	48	—½
31	31	18,400	Mexican Petroleum	31	31	30½	30½	—⅝
89½	89⅝	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	89½	89½	86⅞	87	—2½
90	90	1,700	Miami Copper	90	90	90	90	—1
39½	39½	3,700	Midvale Steel	37	39½	38¾	38¾	—1
57⅛	57⅝	100	Minn. & St. L. new	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅜
17⅞	17⅞	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	107	107	106¼	106¼	—⅝
107	107	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
6¼	6¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	—½
12	12	1,800	Mo. Pacific t r	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
8½	8½	2,400	Mo. Pacific w i	26¼	26¼	25¾	26¼	...
26¼	26¼	200	Mo. Pacific pf w i	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½	—1½
54½	54½	900	Montana Power	99⅞	100⅜	98¾	99⅞	—⅛
100	100	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	105	105	105	105	—1⅝
105	105	1,025	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115	115	115	115	—1⅝
115	115	100	Nat. Enam. & Stg	30¾	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅛
30¾	30¾	100	National Lead	54⅝	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜	—1⅝
54⅝	54⅝	2,500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6	6	200	Nevada Con. Cop	23¾	23¾	22⅝	23⅛	—¾
23¾	23¾	8,100	N. Y. Air Brake	135¾	136	135½	136	—3
92	92¼	3,900	N. Y. Central	39	39	37¾	38½	—¾
39	39	800	N. Y. N. H. & H	23¾	23⅞	22¾	22¾	—⅞
39	39	3,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	34½	34½	33	33	—2
126	126	100	Norfolk & Western	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ½
102	102	2,400	North American	102	102	101	101½	— ½
182¾	133	7,100	Northern Pacific	49	49	49	49	— ⅝
49	49	100	Ohio Cities Gas	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5¾	5¾	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	91	91½	91	91	— ½
91	91½	100	Ontario Mining	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
22	22	100	Owens Bottle Mach	91	91	91	91	—1
91	91	100	Pacific Mail	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1¼
52¼	52¼	3,850	Pan-Am. F. & T. pf	21	21	20	20	—1½
21	21	800	Penn. R. R	80¾	80¾	79½	80½	—1⅜
80¾	80¾	2,400	People's Gas. Chi	20	21	20	20	—1⅜
21	21	4,900	Pere Marquette	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	—1⅝
43	45	400	Pere Marquette pf	115	115	114	114	—1½
100	101	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	+ ⅛
3,400	3,600	1,700	Pitts. & West Va	25⅞	25⅞	24½	24¾	—1¼
1,700	1,800	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62⅞	62⅞	60	61	—2½
154	155	400	Pressed Steel Car	73	73½	73	73	—1½
2	2½	300	Pullman Co	156	156	154½	154½	—1⅝
47¼	48	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	...
28⅝	28⅞	6,100	Railway Steel Sp	48	48	48	48	—1½
90¼	90½	44,500	Ray Con. Copper	29¼	29¼	28¼	28⅝	—1⅝
41⅜	42	100	Reading	92½	92⅝	88⅜	90¾	—3⅛
78¾	79	8,000	Reading 2d pf	42	42	42	42	—1½
101½	102½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	79	79	77¾	78½	—1½
60⅜	62	870	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102	102	102	—¾
17½	18	900	Royal Dutch r	62	62	61	61	—1¼
28	30	100	St. Louis & San F	18¼	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	—⅝
45	48	100	St. Louis Southw	28½	28½	28½	28½	—1½
13½	13¾	1,600	St. L. Southw. pf	46	46	46	46	—2½
17¼	17⅝	700	Seaboard Air Line	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	13¾	—⅝
25	25¾	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	174	174	171¼	171¼	—4⅝
52½	53	3,900	Shattuck-Arizona	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25¼	—⅝
46	48	800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	53½	53½	52	52	—1½
93	93¼	5,000	Sloss-S. Steel & I	47	47	46½	46½	—2½
26⅜	26½	12,900	Southern Pacific	93¾	93¾	92⅜	92⅜	—1⅝
56¼	57	1,600	Southern Railway	27½	27½	26	26⅜	—1¼
90	94	100	Southern Ry. pf	57⅝	57⅝	56¼	56¼	—1⅝
86⅝	87¼	8,200	Standard Milling	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—1⅝
86⅜	88	300	Studebaker Co	88	87	85⅞	87	+ ⅛
103	104	1,200	Studebaker Co. pf	104	104	102¼	102¼	—2½
16¼	16½	4,100	Tenn. C. & C	16¼	16½	15⅞	16	—½
208	208	5,100	Texas Co	208	208	206⅛	207	—1⅞
24⅜	24⅝	1,100	Third Avenue	24⅜	24⅝	24	24	—1⅛
52⅝	53	300	Tobacco Products	52⅝	53	52	53	—1⅛
92	95	200	Underwood Typew	92	95	92	93	...
87	92	17,600	Union B. & P. new	88⅜	88⅝	88	88	—2
79	79½	200	Union Pacific	135½	135⅝	133	134⅜	—1⅝
41⅞	42⅛	800	Union Pacific pf	79⅞	79⅞	79¼	79¼	—1
98	98½	1,500	United Alloy Steel	42¾	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	—⅞
52	52½	100	United Cigar Stores	98¼	98¼	97⅛	97⅛	—1
133	133¾	300	United Drug 1st pf	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	—⅝
18½	19½	100	United Fruit	134½	134½	133	133	—2
53⅜	60	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1¼
114⅞	115	40,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	55	55	55	55	—1
57	57	1,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	115	116½	112⅞	115	—1
106	107¼	400	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	—1
54⅝	55	25	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	—½
114	114¼	237,500	U. S. Steel	54½	54½	54½	54½	—½
117½	117⅝	1,800	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114⅝	113	114	—1¼
113⅜	113⅝	14,600

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1857

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List T-118

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34 PINE STREET NEW YORK

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Bankers Trust
Chase National Bank
Equitable Trust

Telephone 1111 Broad.

WILL ACT AS AGENT OF BANK OF ENGLAND

Reserve Institution Here Announces Establishment of Reciprocal Relations.

NO BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

Details Completed Since Arrival of Lord Cunliffe — Co-operation with Bank of France Likely.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that the negotiations for the establishment of reciprocal arrangements with the Bank of England had been completed. The first step in the arrangements was taken about two years ago, when Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the New York Reserve Bank, visited London, and the details were completed since the arrival in this country of Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England. It is expected that within a short time announcement will be made of the completion of similar arrangements with the Bank of France.

The arrangement entered into provides that the Bank of England shall act as correspondent and agent in London of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and that the New York Reserve Bank shall act in a similar capacity for the Bank of England in the United States.

It is not the intention, it was said yesterday, that these institutions should engage in commercial foreign transactions, the relationship established being primarily for affording greater stability to rates of exchange by maintaining with each other mutual accounts of deposits, and by representing each other in the purchase of bills. The plan will also create machinery by which transactions in gold and gold coin will be facilitated, which should result, in normal times, in eliminating or reducing the extensive and unnecessary shipments of gold between nations in the settlement of international balances. The relationship will also establish a means by which financing between the two countries can be accomplished in times of emergency without undue strain upon the exchanges.

Provision has been made for participation by other Federal Reserve Banks desiring to join in the contemplated transactions. Officers of the Federal Reserve Bank would not say whether the bank had already transacted any business with the Bank of England, nor would they indicate what character the initial transaction was likely to take.

It is not expected that the arrangements entered into with the Bank of England will disturb the status of J. P. Morgan & Co. as American fiscal agents for the Government of Great Britain.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—Forty-two new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,566,200, were chartered today. They include:

Nassau Carpet Co., Inc., Manhattan, carpets, household furnishings, $15,000; S. Z. and F. Choderer, H. M. Siegel, 238 West 106th St.

Schocpflin Auto Service Co., Inc., Buffalo, automobiles, motor cycles, garage, $15,000; L. G., L. O., and H. C. Schocpflin, Buffalo.

Schlieft Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, dresses, cloaks, suits, general clothing business, $5,000; S. and H. Schleif, S. Burzik, 2 Rector St.

Plattman Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate, construction, $5,000; L. J. and J. Hoffman, J. Plattman, 53 Jefferson St.

Chippewa Inn, Inc., Buffalo, hotel and restaurant, $6,000; J. W. Nickelson, W. P. Straub, M. Straub, Buffalo.

D. C. Peck Sales Corp'n, Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents for all kinds of personal property, $25,000; D. C. Peck, J. M. Whittle, J. H. Jones, 9 East 40th St.

Wicke Estates, Inc., Glendale, real estate, bonds, securities, $556,400; G. H. W. and C. Wicke, Glendale.

The Scranton Foundry and Engine Works, Inc., Manhattan, iron, steel, copper, wood, and their products, $100,000; W. H. Hayes, D. C. Jacobus, J. J. Fitzgerald, 110 West 106th St.

Abbott Supply Co., Inc., Buffalo, automobiles and accessories, $5,000; G. E. Kittle, W. W. Barbour, W. O. Shields, Buffalo.

Owners' East 64th Street Garage, Manhattan, purchase land and erect a garage, $126,000; T. B. Taylor, J. T. O'Neill, R. Wylie, Jr., Forest Hills.

Third Street Ice Co., Inc., Manhattan, ice and refrigerating business, $10,000; A. J. Schwarzler, J. J. McKenna, R. Horton, 524 West 57th St.

Morris Engineering Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture patented metal working machinery, contracting, $250,000; J. McLardy, G. T. O'Neill, P. J. Dubois, 120 Broadway.

Morris Process of New York, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture metal working machinery, $150,000; J. J. McLardy, G. F. O'Neill, P. J. Dubois, 120 Broadway.

Almeda Stock Farm Co., Inc., Kirkwood, horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, and farm products, $10,000; C. S. and G. S. Cakouros, J. I. Ramer, Kirkwood.

Datalog Publishing Corp., Manhattan, holders for theatre and transportation tickets, advertising, $25,000; S. A. Farrell, C. J. Foltz, C. H. Wilson, 2 Rector St.

Graham Marx Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, real estate and construction business, $5,000; H. and H. W. Marx, P. H. Graham, 951 East 17th St.

Jacob Fradus Trucking and Contracting Corp., White Plains, trucking and baggage transfer, $5,000; S. J. and A. Fradus, 894 Riverside Drive.

U. R. Lunch Co., Inc., Manhattan, dairy lunch and restaurant, $5,000; B. Umans, S. H. Rothstein, C. Hollender, 74 East 108th St.

Michaelis & Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, 5,000 shares, no par value, active capital $25,000; A. Gardner, J. Ball, M. B. Davis, 417 West 121st St.

Clifton Lunch, Inc., Brooklyn, bakery and lunch room, provisions, meats, canned goods, $10,000; N. Mager, D. Rosenzweig, O. Rudolph, 39 Lotus Av.

Columbus Shipping Co., Inc., Manhattan, transportation, navigation, $25,000; A. H. Zumsteg, J. F. McGahan, W. Hobson; no address given.

C. A. Christman Holding Corp'n, Manhattan, real estate, bonds, mortgages, $18,000; J. C., C. A., and F. C. Christman, 66 Fort Washington Av.

B. & S. Shoe Co., Inc., Manhattan, business, $30,000; H. Schvey, H. Helpano, S. Feldman, 132 Nassau St.

Demott Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate and construction business, $5,000; De M. Belcher, W. C. Roberts, F. A. Ross, 1,620 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Boulevard Restaurant Co., Inc., Bronx, hotel and restaurant, $5,000; P. Franz, W. and F. Sachs, 279 Broadway.

Charles E. Lapp Co., Inc., Manhattan, dredging, dock building, harbor improvement, $25,000; L. Camines, W. F. McKown, C. E. Lapp, 50 Church St.

Bordens West Stockbridge Corp'n, Wassaic, milk and its products, $10,000; S. F. Taylor, W. M. Gladding, F. D. Shove, 108 Hudson St.

Interna. service Corp'n, Brooklyn, commission and selling agents, $5,000; G. A. Platts, J. F. Coppinger, G. L. Stephens, 384 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

B. & H. Men's Shop, Inc., Queens, clothing and tailoring business, $5,000; S. S. Bayles, L. Rayvid, S. Horowitz, 22 Mt. Morris Park.

Rite Improvement Co., Inc., Buffalo, real estate and construction, $15,000; P. L. Cimini, G. Saltarelli, S. Taurielio, Buffalo.

The Clark Novelty Co., Rochester, novelties and specialties of brass, steel, and other metals, $50,000; M. and A. B. Clark, W. MacFarlane, Rochester.

Capital increases: Standard Knitting Mills Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000; Century Steel Co. of America, Manhattan, $15,000 to $500,000; Bergen Securities Corp., Manhattan, active capital from $35,000 to $100,000; Keystone Knitted Fabric Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000; Poughkeepsie City and Wappingers Falls Electric Railway Co., Poughkeepsie, $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Authorizations: McCabe Hanger Mfg. Co., New Jersey, hardware and metal specialties, $5,000. Representative, W. Lee, 425 West 25th St. South American Steamship Corp., Delaware, navigation, transportation, $10,000. Representative, Edward C. Baker, 17 Battery Place. American Woollen Products Co., Massachusetts, woolen, cotton, silk, and other textile fabrics, $25,000. Representative, J. R. Munn, 225 Fourth Av.

Dissolutions: Fordham Manufacturing Co., Manhattan; Mutual Express, Inc., Manhattan; Metropolis Waist Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan; Oleet Klemes & Dunets, Inc., Manhattan; Greenblatt & Schwarz, Inc., Manhattan; William B. Harris Co., Manhattan; Welgs Quality Store, Inc., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—Charters filed:

Royal Harsco, Inc., Town of Union, treat, dye, and print silk, cotton, wool and textile goods, and take over the plants of the Royal Piece Dyeing Co. and Harsco Dyeing Co., $1,000,000; Francis H. McCauley, Ferdinand Klumpp, Weehawken; W. L. Wirbelauer, Paterson; Melvin I. Snider, New York City.

Fred Koch Co., West Hoboken, manufacture and deal in emblems and medals of all kinds, $25,000; Frederick Koch, West Hoboken; George V. Smith, Edward J. Poynton, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 3.—Charters filed:

Pennsylvania Coal Mines Co., Inc., acquire lands containing coal or other ores and minerals and develop said lands, $2,500,000; S. B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, New York.

Sentinal Co., manufacture soldering furnaces, laundry stoves, &c., $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Bimlinger, Clement M. Lagner, local Wilmington incorporators.

Rosemary Park, Inc., acquire real estate and lay out parks, and maintain the same, $1,500,000; Stanley L. Conklin, Haycock H. Miller, Lehman Weil, New York.

Lost City Oil & Gas Corp'n, acquire oil and gas properties and dispose of the same, $1,500,000; Frederick W. Karsch, New York; Augustus B. Wilson, Weehawken, N. J.; W. H. Pomeroy, Stamford, Conn.

New Jersey Shipbuilding Co., build and operate ships and boats of all kinds, $1,000,000; Haakon B. Norbom, Germantown, Phila.; Henry Loyshon, Woodbury, N. J.; Chrisoffer Hamevig, New York.

Texas National Oil Co., acquire oil and gas lands and develop the same; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The French Creek Oil & Gas Co., Inc., mine and bore for petroleum, natural gas, &c., $300,000; Nellie M. Bailey, Utica, N. Y.; C. C. Bailey, W. E. Bailey, Theodore Clinton, Franklin, Penn.

NEW HAVEN SUIT DISMISSED.

Court Again Refuses to Act in Suit Against Directors.

BOSTON, May 3.—The Supreme court today dismissed a bill in equity filed by Ralph S. Bartlett and other minority stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for permission to bring suit for $102,000,000 in the name of the corporation against Directors who served from 1904 to 1909 for alleged illegal expenditures in acquiring railroads, street railways, and shipping enterprises in New England to stifle competition.

The case was before the court on an amended bill, the original complaint having been dismissed because the plaintiffs did not prove that the corporation itself had failed to take action against the Directors. In the amended bill, the plaintiffs set forth that they had given the corporation an opportunity to act, but that it had failed to do so. The court held that the amended bill was insufficient.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.50	.70	Iron Blos..	.95	1⅛
Am Oil....	.30	.32	Iron Cap..	14¼	14½
Begole	.60	.70	Do pf....	13⅝	14½
Bay S'G..	.07	.08	Jerome V..	1⅝	2
Bing M....	10½	10⅝	La Rose...	.45	.55
Bost Ely..	.62	.72	Mex Met..	.25	.27
Bost & M..	.64	.66	Majestic ..	.45	.50
Bost Ariz..	1⅝	2	Mojave T..	.42	.45
Bohemia ..	1½	1⅝	Nev Doug.	1¼	1½
Butte & L.	.24	.26	N L & Z..	.50	.52
Butte & D.	.56	.59	New Balt.	1½	1⅝
Cal Corb..	1½	2	N Cornelia	16¾	17
Calaveras.	4	4½	N U Bing.	.26	.50
Champ C..	.07	.09	Nixon	.28	.30
Chief Cons.	2⅝	2½	Oneco	.50	.70
Cons Ariz..	2⅛	2⅜	Onondaga..	.50	.60
Cons Cop....	4¼	4½	Ohio Cop..	1	1¼
Cortez	.15	.30	Pion C M.	1⅞	2⅛
Crown Res.	.33	.37	Ray Here.	3⅝	3⅞
E & B B.	.2⅛	2¼	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.20	.30	*S W M....	2	3
Fortuna ..	.12	.14	†S W M....	2¼	2⅝
Gold Lake.	.05	.06	Truro	1⅛	1½
Homa Oil..	1¼	1⅝	U V Ext..	36	36½
Houghton..	.90	1½	Yukon G'd.	1⅞	2⅛
Humboldt..	.85	.95			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Toole, Henry & Co., Stock Exchange members, have reopened their office at West End, N. J., with Harry Meier in charge.

William P. Bonbright & Co. have prepared a booklet describing the financial history of the United States. The amount, price, and investment yield of every loan from 1776 to 1917 are included.

The Stock Exchange firm of Shuman & Seligman is distributing a letter giving details of the "Liberty Loan of 1917."

The Federal Oil Company announced yesterday that four new wells had been completed in the Irving field in Kentucky within the last ten days.

The Securities Service has issued a booklet describing more than 100 independent oil companies in North America.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has granted permission to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad to sell $8,500,000 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates at 90 with which to purchase additional equipment.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the American Ice Securities Company a resolution was adopted unanimously dissolving the company in accordance with the plan.

U. PAC.'S REVENUES $114,412,000 IN 1916

Gross Operating Returns Show Increase of $22,460,000 Over 1915.

NEARLY ALL FROM FREIGHT

Big Profits Due to Unprecedented Business Activity and Curtailment of Pacific Coast Sailings.

The greatest year's business ever enjoyed by the Union Pacific system closed on Dec. 31. Gross operating revenues for that period were $114,412,000, an increase of $22,460,000 over the previous calendar year. The company earned a surplus for its stock equivalent to $17.64 a share, which compares with $12.42 earned in 1915.

Nearly all of the remarkable increase in business came to the freight department, passenger earnings remaining almost stationary in the two years. The freight revenue last year supplied $21,024,000 of the increase, showing a gain of exactly one-third over the previous year's traffic receipts. The unusually large revenues resulted from the unprecedented activity in all lines of business which prevailed during the entire year 1916 and from the curtailment of shipping through Pacific Coast ports to Europe and our Atlantic ports on account of the withdrawal of ships to more profitables lines as a result of the war and the closing of the Panama Canal.

The Union Pacific's operating costs went up with the gross revenues. These amounted to $63,704,000, an increase of $9,916,000, or 18.4 per cent. Transportation expenses alone supplied $5,877,000 of the added cost of operation, showing an increase of 25 per cent. over 1915.

The net income from all sources was $43,183,000, $11,597,000 more than was shown in the previous year. Of this $3,982,000 was paid out to holders of the 4 per cent. preferred stock, and $17,783,000 in dividends, totaling 8 per cent. on the common stock. There was set aside out of surplus for additions and betterments $4,367,000, against appropriations of $1,083,000 in 1915, and $11,623 was set aside for sinking fund requirements, making total disbursements out of the surplus of $26,143,000. The remaining surplus was $17,039,000, an increase of $8,313,000 over the amount left at the close of the previous year.

The Union Pacific is still owner of a large amount of investment securities, from which more than 20 per cent. of its income last year was derived. Of the total income, $44,833,000 was turned in from transportation operations, and $12,247,000 from investments and other sources. Besides securities of affiliated companies, the Union Pacific holds stock of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Illinois Central, New York Central, and Railroad Securities Company, with a total par value of $69,528,000. Its bonds, notes, and equipment trust certificates of other companies total $115,108,000. It received in dividends $4,639,000, and in interest, $6,532,000 from these securities last year.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked
Balt. & Ohio....	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.85	4.55
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.88	4.55
Canadian North...	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Canadian Pacific..	1917-'26	5½	5.00	4.60
Ches. & Ohio....	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.70
Chicago & N. W..	1917-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	4.75
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.80	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.12	4.75
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.75	4.50
Erie Railroad....	1917-'27	4½@5	5.12	4.62
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.30	4.75
Illinois Central ..	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5	4.65	4.40
Michigan Cent....	1917-'30	5	4.70	4.50
M., K. & Texas...	1917-'25	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	5.00	4.60
Norfolk & West..	1917-'24	4½	4.65	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.00	4.75
Pa. Gen. Freight..	1917-'28	4 @4½	4.65	4.85
St. Louis S. W....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line.	1917-'26	5	5.12	4.75
Southern Pacific..	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.50
Southern Ry.....	1917-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70

EARNINGS

Railroads.

		Increase.
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
4th week April.....	$304,325	$40,792
June 1-April 30.....	4,132,470	601,522
ATLANTIC COAST LINE—	1917.	1916. 1915.
March gross..	4,049,276	3,576,092 3,302,789
Net after tax..	1,450,443	1,338,626 1,220,376
3 mos. gross..	11,550,091	9,999,465 8,627,601
Net after tax..	4,157,708	3,478,523 2,677,479
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
March gross..	1,357,722	1,376,535 1,098,574
Net.....	330,320	438,743 293,822
Sur. aft. chgs..	119,114	214,081 68,367
9 mos. gross..	12,435,988	11,440,565 10,629,978
Net.....	3,513,638	3,332,675 2,740,684
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,607,732	1,338,316 778,095
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—		
March gross..	8,757,232	8,840,329 7,844,390
Net after tax..	2,115,399	2,858,888 2,479,906
9 mos. gross..	82,988,321	78,623,717 69,503,270
Net after tax..	22,762,908	24,938,911 18,643,711
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
March gross..	5,957,882	5,404,961 4,819,740
Net after tax..	1,550,820	1,711,394 833,129
3 mos. gross..	17,258,904	15,333,819 12,286,118
Net after tax..	4,954,039	4,748,480 2,138,613
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—		
March gross..	1,507,245	1,825,915 1,844,288
Net after tax..	300,883	738,328 413,317
3 mos. gross..	4,044,884	4,961,939 3,755,270
Net after tax..	748,793	1,701,069 950,769
Chicago Division:		
March gross..	946,793	1,127,319 908,664
Net after tax..	212,204	499,486 277,393
3 mos. gross..	2,837,001	3,022,864 2,427,870
Net after tax..	743,330	1,126,198 580,595
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND CONTROLLED LINES for March—		
New York Central:		
Mar. gross....	17,158,064	16,752,582 12,618,878
Net aft. tax...	3,528,899	4,947,638 2,660,179
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,155,374	2,974,600 786,382
3 mos.' gross..	46,693,755	46,872,981 35,483,112
Net aft. tax...	7,825,508	13,577,107 6,088,802
Sur. aft. chgs..	1,507,732	7,788,274 77,155
Boston & Albany:		
Mar. gross....	1,773,665	1,668,846 1,333,929
Net aft. taxes..	309,787	467,179 307,917
Deficit af. cgs.	54,584	*94,822 35,906
3 mos.' gross..	4,882,748	4,819,246 3,708,611
Net aft. taxes..	666,651	1,294,180 691,177
Deficit af. cgs.	456,362	*170,964 355,991
*Surplus.		
Michigan Central.		
Mar. gross....	4,185,968	3,706,548 2,768,908
Net aft. taxes.	759,221	1,084,776 494,973
Deficit af. cgs.	60,146	*493,214 50,291
3 mos.' gross..	11,697,233	10,327,790 7,761,539
Net aft. taxes..	1,727,513	2,822,400 999,194
Def. aft. chgs.	786,881	*1,006,681 572,751
*Surplus.		
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis:		
Mar. gross....	4,115,847	3,826,727 2,916,789
Net aft. taxes..	1,012,005	1,143,884 540,910
Sur. aft. chgs..	495,180	694,957 61,493
3 mos.' gross..	11,438,068	10,950,385 8,316,631
Net aft. taxes.	2,112,339	3,077,106 1,171,566
Sur. aft. chgs.	435,634	1,723,211 *404,060
*Deficit.		
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie:		
Mar. gross....	2,053,697	2,029,344 1,103,627
Net aft. taxes.	607,274	1,009,451 375,188
Sur. aft. chgs..	483,736	867,954 347,917
3 mos.' gross..	5,543,219	5,566,457 2,935,008
Net aft. taxes.	1,408,452	2,707,148 723,872
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,089,786	2,300,390 718,791
Cincinnati Northern:		
Mar. gross....	173,276	165,923 115,640
Net aft. taxes..	16,656	49,802 14,549
Def. aft. chgs.	1,686	*33,639 *1,021
3 mos.' gross..	523,982	435,116 333,817
Net aft. taxes.	73,871	115,750 29,750
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,269	*71,403 10,455
*Surplus.		
Toledo & Ohio Central:		
Mar. gross....	565,084	486,236 297,115
Net aft. tax...	67,845	106,807 †26,552
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,100	73,489 †142,946
3 mos. gross..	1,509,026	1,366,901 974,629
Net aft. tax...	106,072	242,066 †29,469
Def. aft. chgs.	46,924	*149,021 339,564
*Surplus. †Deficit.		
Lake Erie & Western:		
Mar. gross....	682,310	577,892 472,821
Net aft. taxes.	176,882	189,396 89,526
Sur. aft. chgs..	44,679	123,555 *3,017
3 mos.' gross..	1,976,291	1,661,146 1,353,210
Net aft. taxes..	534,290	492,807 228,214
Sur. aft. chgs.	177,817	283,465 *76,463
*Deficit.		
Kanawha & Michigan:		
Mar. gross....	256,881	310,607 200,429
Net aft. tax...	28,636	106,836 20,524
Sur. aft. chgs..	71,621	119,896 3,621
3 mos.' gross..	748,159	908,255 601,938
Net aft. taxes..	97,646	283,644 80,890
Sur. aft. chgs.	232,001	327,421 46,876
New York Central—total all lines:		
Mar. gross....	30,063,292	29,528,073 21,843,060
Net aft. tax...	6,506,205	9,104,219 4,477,157
3 mos.' gross..	85,012,481	82,938,257 61,459,497
Net aft. tax....	14,541,841	24,612,239 9,988,496

Public Utilities.

APPALACHIAN POWER CO for March—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	70,986	63,982	7,003
Op. ex. & tax.	31,224	27,908	3,315
Net	39,762	36,074	3,688
Other income..	69	320	251
Total income..	39,831	36,394	3,436
Twelve months ended March 31:			
Gross	821,176	680,107	141,069
Op. ex. & tax.	368,125	316,133	46,991
Net	458,050	363,973	94,077
Other income..	3,551	780	2,771
Total income..	461,602	364,753	96,849
Bond interest..	281,436	272,500	8,936
Note interest.	160,235	152,060	8,174
Gen. interest..	13,359	8,767	4,592
Less int. chgd. to construct.*	.....	134,491	†134,491
Net income....	6,571	65,917	59,346

*No interest has been charged to this account since March, 1916. †Decrease.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO., a subsidiary of Central States Electric Corporation, for March—			
Gross	†548,145	†442,108	106,067
Net after tax..	†104,198	209,066	*104,872
Sur. aft. chgs. pf. divs., and amort.	84,977	172,451	*117,454
Bal. aft. dep..	162	128,220	*128,058
3 mos. gross to March	†1,715,801	†1,348,017	367,783
Net after tax..	893,367	678,209	*284,842
Sur. aft. chgs. pf. divs., and amort.	252,252	568,605	*316,352
Bal. after dep.	80,628	433,802	*353,174
12 mos. gross to March....	†5,477,521	†4,535,591	941,929
Net after tax..	1,841,841	2,117,171	*275,329
Sur. aft. chgs., pf. divs., and amort.	1,346,229	1,688,651	*342,431
Bal. aft. dep.	798,434	1,185,102	*386,667

*Decrease. †Earnings subsequent to April 25, 1914, are subject to adjustment after decision in pending rate proceedings, the exact result of which cannot now be determined. ‡The extra cost of coal in March due to higher prices per ton is included and amounts to $168,000.

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for March—			
Gross	270,616	250,776	19,840
Net after tax..	156,245	146,571	9,674
Total income..	163,024	155,974	7,050
Sur. aft. chgs.	63,149	49,284	13,865
3 mos. gross to March 31....	815,207	761,415	53,792
Net after tax..	494,476	487,713	6,763
Total income..	512,015	515,545	*3,530
Sur. aft. chgs.	212,740	196,752	15,988

*Decrease.

Report excludes interest on $2,338,000 6 per cent. collateral trust gold notes, due July 1, 1917, (which is reported as paid directly by the Southern California Gas Co.) and excludes any revenues derived from Southern California Gas Co.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS subsidiary companies for year ended March 31—

Gross	$7,001,979	$6,502,663	$499,296
Net aft. taxes.	2,656,813	2,589,222	67,091
Sur. aft. chgs. & pfd. divs..	1,246,522	1,195,208	51,314

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. for year ended March 31—

Total income..	$1,919,139	$1,742,511	$176,628
Expenses	150,954	133,924	17,030
Fixed charges	416,994	384,700	51,894
Net income....	1,161,283	1,073,181	88,152
1st pfd. divs..	599,272	557,461	41,811
2d pfd. divs..	.....	15,815	*15,815
Surplus	562,010	499,854	62,156

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES for the three months ended March 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings..	$3,104,814	$788,707	†$89,763
Other income..	75,164	23,835	13,278
Total income..	3,179,978	807,543	†76,485
Charges, &c...	779,576	311,932	179,545
Surplus	2,401,402	495,610	†256,333

†Deficit.

GENERAL ASPHALT CO. for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31—

Trading prof..	$1,571,069	$1,644,729	$1,089,244
Other income..	100,878	76,696	57,121
Total profit...	1,671,947	1,721,425	1,146,365
Gen. expenses..	483,073	507,283	375,520
Interest, &c...	284,908	279,671	378,145
Net profit.....	921,966	934,471	310,700

NEW YORK DOCK CO.—

	6 mo.end. Dec.31,'16.	6 mo.end. Dec.31,'15.	12 mo.end. Dec.31,'16
Revenue	$1,648,197	$1,297,755	$3,065,136
Expenses	736,004	597,335	1,469,157
Net revenue...	912,193	700,420	1,595,979
Int. &c.....	448,056	441,126	886,571
Net Inc., N. Y. Dock Co.....	464,137	259,294	709,408
Comb'd inc....	506,058	260,068	782,517

Municipal Bonds for Careful Investors

and institutions are contained in our comprehensive May list of Municipal Bonds exempt from Federal Income Tax, eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits and legal for Savings Banks in various States.

Send for Bond List G-73.

William R. Compton Co.

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Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R.
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R. R.
Yukon Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Henry Clews & Co.

11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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1122 Broadway 96 Warren St.
38 Union Square 16 Court St., B'klyn.

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WE WILL BUY

25 Buckeye P. L.
25 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Illinois P. L.
50 Southern P. L.
25 South Penn Oil
25 S. O. of N. Y.

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Investments Backed by America's Greatness

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35 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
200 American Coal
25 Broadway Trust Stock
25 Childs (Rest.) Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Mohawk Valley
15 Niagara Insurance
100 Penn. Coal & Coke

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Brass
50 Continental Insurance
100 Donnaconna Paper Pfd.
25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
50 Galena Signal Oil Com.
100 National Fuel Gas
200 Penn. Coal & Coke
150 Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE

100 American & Brit. Mfg. Com.
98 American & Brit. Mfg. Pfd.
32 White Rock, Common
182 Det. Tol. & Iron. Common
50 Un. Brooklyn Ferry Ctfs.
200 Gray & Davis, Common
1200 Imp Carbon Chaser
50 American Lithograph, Pfd.
10 Northland Steamship

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We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
50 Kirby Lumber Pfd.	100 Manhat'n Elec. Supply
100 Amer. & British Mfg.	50 Magnolia Petroleum
50 U. S. Finishing	20 Day. Pow. & Lt. Pfd.
200 Paige-Detroit Pfd.	100 Edmunds & Jones
500 American Thread Pf.	15 Fisk Rubber 2nd Pfd.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

Cities Service
Pacific Gas & Elec.
New Jersey Zinc
Emerson Brantingham
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Allis-Chalm.	24½	24½	24½
230 Am. B. Sug.	92½	91½	91½
110 Am. Can....	45	44¾	44½
150 Am. C. & F.	65	64½	64½
90 Am. H. & L.	12½	12½	12¼
150 Do pf.....	59¾	59¼	59¼
350 Am. Loco...	67	65¾	66
950 Am. S. & R.	98¾	96⅞	98
50 Am. Woolen	47½	47½	47½
70 Am. Zinc...	29¾	29⅜	29¾
3,990 Anac. Cop..	79⅝	77⅞	78½
70 A.,T.& S.F.	100¼	100	100¼
40 A.,G.& W.I..	98⅝	97½	97½
1,420 Bald. Loco.	54½	52⅝	53¼
250 Beth. Steel B.	120¼	118	118¾
70 B'klyn R. T.	61¼	59⅝	60
10 Butte & Sup.	42⅝	42¼	42½
20 Cal. Petrol..	19	18⅝	18⅝
1,350 Cent. Leather	85	82¼	83½
70 Ches. & Ohio	58⅝	58½	58½
550 C.,M.& St.P.	78	76	77
50 Chile Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
50 Chino Copper	58	52⅜	53
30 Colo. F. & I.	47¼	46½	46½
80 Colum. Gas.	41¼	40¾	40¾
550 Corn Prod...	24¼	23⅝	24⅛
1,870 Crucible St'l	61⅝	59⅜	60⅜
590 Cuba Cane Su.	45¼	44⅜	45¼
70 Del. & Hud.	112⅛	106½	107⅞
1,310 Erie	26½	25½	25⅞
50 Do 1st pf..	39¾	39¾	39⅝
20 Gen. Motors.	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
40 Goodrich Co.	50¾	50	50
150 Gt. Nor. Ore.	32¼	31	31
210 Inspir. Cop.	56	55	55
760 Int. Mer. M.	27	26½	26⅞
4,130 Do pf....	78¾	76¾	77½
120 Int. Nickel..	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞
50 Int. Paper...	37	35¾	35¾
10 Interb. Con.	10	10	10
550 Kenne. Cop.	45⅜	44¼	44⅝
100 Lack. Steel..	83½	82¼	83
120 Lehigh Val..	61⅞	61¼	61¼
50 Max. Motor.	48	47¼	47¼
1,350 Mex. Petrol.	80¼	80¼	87¼
50 Miami Cop..	39½	39¼	39¼
150 Midvale Steel	66¾	66½	66½
50 Mo., K. & T.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 Mo. Pac. tr.r..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
20 Nat. E. & S.	29¾	29¾	29¾
190 Nev. Consol.	23⅝	23	23¼
450 N. Y. Cent..	92½	90	90
810 N. Y., N. H. & H.	39	37¾	38¼
10 Ohio C. Gas.	132¼	132½	132¼
50 Pac. Mail...	22	22	22
10 Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾	52¾
170 Pit. Coal tr.r.	44¼	43½	43¾
190 Ray Copper.	29¼	28½	28½
5,810 Reading....	92¾	89	90¾
280 Rep. I. & S.	79	77¾	78¼
80 Sinclair Oil.	52¾	52½	52¾
190 So. Pacific..	93½	92½	92¾
780 So. Railway	27¾	26¾	26⅞
510 Studebaker..	86¼	85⅞	85⅞
100 Third Av....	22	22	22
1,560 Union Pac..	135½	133⅝	134⅝
3,450 U. S. Ind. A.	116¼	113	114¾
20 U. S. Rub...	66¾	66¾	66¾
65,210 U. S. Steel..	114¾	113¼	114
590 Utah Copper.	114¾	113¼	113⅝
80 Va.-Car. Ch.	43	43	43
240 Wab. pf. A.	48¼	47¼	47¾
100 West. E. & M.	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜
60 Willys-Over.	30	29¾	29⅝
10 Wilson & Co.	72¾	72½	72½

MINING STOCKS.

500 Atlanta....	.11½	.11¼	.11¼
450 Cons. Vir.	.70	.65	.65
300 Elkton....	.08	.08	.08
450 Gold. Con.	.51	.51	.51
500 Man. Con..	.34	.34	.34
1,200 Morn. Glory	.18½	.18½	.18¼
100 Mexican...	.30	.30	.30
200 Portland..	1.55	1.55	1.55
1,500 Res. Eula...	29½	29	29½
500 Sierra Nev.	.25	.25	.25
100 Ton. Ext..	3.10	3.10	3.10
200 Union Con.	.45	.45	.45
600 Wh. Caps.	1.25	1.25	1.25

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Alabam. 1st pf.	95	95	95
90 Con. Power....	115¼	114⅞	114⅞
100 Cit. Nat. Bank	45	45	45
16 Con. Coal.....	106¼	106	106
756 Cosden Ref....	13	12¾	12¾
400 Coed. O. & G..	12⅞	12¾	12¾
260 Cos. O. & G. pf.	5	4⅞	4⅞
10 Equit. Trust...	44	44	44
65 Houston Oil...	20	20	20
45 M. & M. Nat. Bk.	50	50	50
13 Mt. Ver. Mills.	15	15	15
45 Md. Casualty..	81	81	81
560 Penn. W. Pow..	77	77	77
100 Sapulpa Ref....	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
689 United Ry....	29	29	29
10 U. S. Fidelity..	106	106½	106½
130 Wayland Oil..	4	4	4

Bonds.

$8,000 Balt. El. 5s.	100	100	100
9,000 Elkhorn 6s.	100	100	100
4,000 Ga. & Ala. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000 Nor. Ry. & Light 5s..	99	99	99
1,000 Un. Ry. inc. 4s	66	66	66
3,000 Un. Ry. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
70 Ahmeek	99	98	98
10 Allouez	60½	60¼	60½
335 Am. Zinc ...	30½	29¾	29¾
5 Do pf	65¼	65¼	65¼
110 Ariz. Com'l...	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100 Bonanza	25c	25c	25c
135 Calu. & E...	77½	76	76
8 Calu. & Hec.	540	540	540
867 Cop. Range..	60¾	59¾	59¾
500 Davis-Daly ..	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
150 East Butte ..	12⅜	12¼	12¼
40 Franklin	7	7	7
100 Indiana	3	3	3
25 Island Creek.	66	66	66
85 Isle Royale..	29½	29¼	29¼
20 Kerr Lake ..	4½	4½	4½
70 Lake	12	11¾	11¾
75 Mason Valley	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
225 Mass. Con....	12¾	12	12
50 Mayflower ..	2	2	2
100 Mohawk	85	84½	84½
50 New Arcadian	3¾	3¾	3¾
165 Nipissing ..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
735 North Butte.	21¾	20⅞	20⅞
200 Old Colony...	2	2	2
13 Old Dom	59	59	59
38 Osceola	84	83	83
575 Pond Creek..	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜
21 Quincy	84¼	83⅝	83⅝
20 Santa Fe	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
405 Shannon	8⅜	8	8⅛
110 St. Mary's Ld.	78	78	78
285 Sup. & Bos..	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
65 Trinity	4	4	4
810 U. S. Smelter	55⅜	54	54½
15 Do pf	50	50	50
100 Utah Apex ..	2	2	2
130 Utah Con	15	15	15
810 Utah Metals.	5½	5	5½

Railroads.

1 Boston & Alb.	160	160	160
122 Boston Elev..	70	69¼	69½
94 Boston & Me.	37	35½	35½
5 Conn. River.	125	125	125
100 Fitchburg pf..	67¾	67	67
80 Me. Central..	98¼	98	98
5 Mass. Elec. pf.	21	21	21
185 New Haven..	38½	37¾	38¼
55 Rutland pf..	27½	27½	27½
36 W. E. St. R. R.	52½	51¾	51¾
61 Do pf	72	72	72

Miscellaneous.

7 Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	101	100¾	100¾
20 Am. Sugar....	111¾	110¾	110¾
10 Am. Woolen..	49	49	49
42 Do pf	98	97¾	98
120 Amoskeag pf.	95	95	95
15 Art Metal ...	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,122 A., G. & W. I.	99¾	96¾	97¼
10 Do pf .....'61	61	61	61
7 Dom. Coal pf.	88	88	88
10 Edison	193½	193	193
40 Gen. Electric.	162	162	162
140 Mass. Gas ..	94	93¼	93½
15 Mergenthaler.	148	148	148
1 Pacific Mills.	135¾	135¾	135¾
5 Punta A. Sug.	35	35	35
45 Reece Button	15	14¾	15
15 Reece Folding	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,839 Swift	138½	135⅝	135⅝
80 Torrington ...	63	62	62
10 Do pf	32	32	32
40 Thomas Plant.	103	103	103
219 United Fruit.	134	133	133½
776 U. Shoe Mach.	54¾	54	54
430 Do pf.....	28½	28¼	28¼
110 Ventura Oil..	6¼	6¼	6¼
52 West. Union.	94¾	94¼	94¼

Bonds.

$1,000 C. J. & S. Y. 5s	86	86	86
6,000 Miss. River 5s	73	73	73
1,000 N. E. Tel. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
6,000 Swift 5s	100	100	100
$25,000 U. Fruit 4½s	97½	97½	97½
1,000 U. S. Steel 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000 West. Tel. 5s	98	98	98

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
140 Am. Ship Bld.	74⅜	73	73
205 Booth Fish...	110	103	103
32 B'th Fish. pf.	91	90	90
62 Ch. Ry., Ser. 3	2¼	2	2
10 Chi. T. & Tr..	205	205	205
719 C'wealth Ed..	152	131	151
5 Deere pf.....	99¾	99¾	99¾
98 Diam. Match.	130	130	129
435 Hartman	68	66	67
60 Lind. Light..	20½	20½	20½
525 Presto Lite...	131	128	128
8 Public Serv..	102	102	102
63 People's Gas.	80	80	80
20 Quaker Oats.	300	300	300
286 Sears-Roeb..	173	172	172
511 Stew.-Warner	74⅜	73	73¼
2,671 Swift	157⅞	155¼	156
1,110 Union Carb.	205	199	199
225 Un. Pap. Bd..	30	30	30
800 Un. P. Bd. pf..	80¼	79	79
360 Wilson	73	70¾	71
85 Wilson pf....	104½	104	104½

Bonds.

$6,000 Armour 4½s.	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000 B'th Fish. 6s	94	94	94
17,000 Ch. City Ry. 1st 5s.....	96	96⅞	96⅞
1,000 Chi. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
17,000 Com'w. Ed. 1st 5s.....	101¼	101	101¼
1,000 Met. El. Ry. 1st 4s....	65	65	65
12,000 Mor. 1st 4½s.	91¼	91¼	91½
4,000 Swift 1st 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000 Pub. Ser. 5½s	92¾	92¾	92¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Alliance Ins.	20	20	20
100 Buf. & Sus. pf.	51	51	51
24 Camb. Steel.	113	113	113
181 Elec. Stor....	60	60	60
75 Gen. Asp. pf..	62	62	62
2 Ins. N. A....	26	26	26
100 Key. Tel....	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,595 Lake Sup. Corp.	19	18½	18¾
115 Lehigh Nav.	77½	77½	77½
70 Lehigh Val..	62	61½	61½
594 Penn. R. R.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
185 Phila. Elec.	31½	31½	31¼
70 Phila Co....	34	34	34
10 Do pf.....	34	34	34
25 P. Co. cum. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾
647 Phil. R. T. t. c.	30	29	30
25 Pa. Salt Mfg.	94½	94½	94½
19 Phila. Trac.	79½	79	79
810 Ton. Belm't.	4¼	4¼	4¼
102 Ton. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼
35 Union Trac.	42½	42½	42½
60 W. Cramp & S.	86¾	86¾	86¾
50 York Ry. pf.	37	37	37

Bonds.

$2,000 At. Cy. 1st 5s.	100	100	100
3,000 Bal. L. 1st 5s.	104	104	104
3,000 In'st'e Ry. 4s.	54¼	54½	54¼
2,000 Lehigh Nav. con. 4½s..	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000 L. V. Tran. 1st 5s.....	103	103	103
$1,000 L. Val. gen. con. 4s....	88	88	88
5,000 L. Val. gen. con. 4½s...	97¾	97½	97½
3,000 Pa. con. 4½s.	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2,000 Pa. gen. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96½
1,000 Ph. Co. 1st 5s.	101½	101½	101¼
6,000 Rdg. gen. 4s..	92¾	92¾	92¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	16	16¾	16¾
Atlantic Refining..	915	930	925
Borne-Scrymser ...	450	470	450
Buckeye Pipe Line.	102	105	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	400	415	405
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil....	540	560	545
Crescent Pipe Line.	38	40	38
Cumberland Pipe L.	160	170	160
Eureka Pipe Line..	215	225	215
Galena Signal Oil..	150	155	150
Galena Sig. O. pf..	138	142	138
Illinois Pipe Line.	640	645	643
Indiana Pipe Line.	98	101	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd..	13	13½	13¾
National Transit ..	16	18	16
N. Y. Transit....	195	208	195
Northern Pipe Line.	98	102	98
Ohio Oil	360	365	364
Penn.-Mex. Fuel...	47	51	45
Prairie Oil & Gas..	550	565	560
Prairie Pipe Line.	295	300	298
Solar Refining	330	350	340
Southern Pipe Line.	203	208	204
South. Penn. Oil...	290	298	295
Southwest. Penn..	110	115	108
Stand. Oil of Cal..	270	275	276
Stand. Oil of Ind..	785	800	790
Stand. Oil of Kan..	470	480	470
Stand. Oil of Ky...	355	370	360
Stand. Oil of Neb..	550	570	550
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	640	645	643
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	293	297	300
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	445	465	450
Swan & Finch.....	100	110	100
Union Tank	90	92	92
Vacuum Oil	370	380	375
Washington Oil....	30	35	30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Bid.
6s Sept., 1917....	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s June, 1965....	106	107½	106
4½s Mar., 1963....	106	107¼	106
4½s Mar., 1957....	106	107	106
4½s Mar., 1957....	106	107	106
4½s Nov. 1917....	100	..	100
4½s June, 1917....	100	..	100
4½s May, 1917....	100	..	100
4½s May, 1960-30.	100¾	101	100¾
4½s April, 1968....	100¾	101½	100¾
4½s Mar., 1964....	100¾	101½	100¾
4½s Mar., 1962....	100¾	101¼	100¾
4½s Sept., 1960....	100¾	101¼	100¾
4s May, 1959....	99¾	100	99¾
4s Nov., 1958....	99¼	100	99¾
4s Nov., 1955....	98¼	99¼	98¼
4s Nov., 1956....	98¼	99¼	98¼
4s Nov., 1936....	98¼	99¼	98¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.15	3.80	4.15
4½s 1918-1923	4.15	3.75	4.15
4½s 1924-1932	4.15	3.75	4.15
4½s 1921-1921	4.15	..	4.10
4½s April, 1920....	4.10	..	4.10
4½s 1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
3½s 1940-1953	4.20	4.05	4.20
3½s 1930-1939	4.20	4.05	4.20
3½s 1922-1929	4.20	4.05	4.20
3s 1926-1930	4.20	4.05	4.20

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930.....	98	99
2s, coupon, 1930.....	98	99
3s registered, 1918.....	99	101
3s, coupon, 1918.....	99	101
3s, registered, 1946.....	98	99
3s, coupon, 1946.....	98	99
3s, conversion, 1947.....	98	99
4s, registered, 1925.....	105¼	107
4s, coupon, 1925.....	105¼	108
2s, Panama, 1936, reg...	97½	98¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98¼
3s, Panama, 1961, reg..	95	98
3s, Panama. '61, coupon	95	98¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
Aetna pf.....	10	15	10
American Brass....	242	246	243
Atlas Powder....	151	155	151
Do pf.....	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	124	120
Bliss	450	500	450
Can. Explosives....	73	78	78
Can. Explosives....	350	450	350
Do pf.....	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.....	155	160	155
Colt's Arms.....	104	108	104
Du Pont	242	246	242
Do old com.....	108	113	108
Do deb. pf.....	101	104	101
Hercules Powder..	233	240	237
Holly Sugar.....	44	47	44
Do pf.....	102	106	102
Joplin Ore S....	22	24	22
K. T. & R. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾
Key. T. & R..	16¼	16¾	16¾
Kreage	10¼	11¼	10½
Do pf.....	11	11¼	11
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.....	8	9	8
L. Val. C. S..	87	93	87
Lima Loco..	50	55	50
Lukens Steel..	39	41	39
Mex. El. Sus..	47	50	47
Man. E. S. pf.	96	99	96
Marc. of Am.	2¾	2¾	2⅞
Marlin Arms.	75	80	75
Mitchell Mot..	46	52	46
Motor Prod...	40	43	46
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15
Pierce-Arrow.	41½	43	41½

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar.....	107	113	107
Do pf.....	95	99	95
Conley Foil.....	230	325	250
J. S. Young.....	160	175	160
Do pf.....	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	210	218	210
Do pf.....	99	103	99
P. R.-Am. Tob....	220	230	230
R. J. Reynolds....	500	550	500
do pf.....	115	119	115

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Cities Service	286	282	282
520 Cities Service pf.....	89	87¾	87¾
20 Interstate Electric pf.....	95	95	90
175 Pacific Gas & Electric.....	62½	61¾	61¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	23	26
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	78	82
American Cities.....	5	15
American Cities pf.....	29	32
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric...	131	133
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	50	51
Am. Light & Traction..	350	340
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113
Am. Power & Light....	75	77
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	..
Am. Public Utilities...	35	38
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	68	72
Am. W. W. & E.....	9	10
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	83
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	28	31
Appalachian Power	5	7
Appalachian Power pf..	33	40
Carolina Power & Light	39	41
Carolina P. & Light pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	72½
Central States Electric.	18	15
Central States El. pf...	73	76
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.....	99	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	52	55
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	77½
Columbus Electric pf..	80	83
Connecticut Power pf..	93	96
Consumers' Power pf..	95	99
Dayton Power & L. pf..	92	93½
Duluth Edison pf.....	80	84
Eastern Texas Electric.	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf..	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf....	99	101
El Paso Electric....	105	..
El Paso Electric pf....	98	..
Electric Properties	64	67
Empire Dist. El. pf....	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel....	99	100
Federal Light & Trac..	12	14
Federal Light & T. pf..	50	52
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	25	30
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction..	49	51

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919..	98¼	99
Am. W. W. & El. col. 5s	75½	77½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	80	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s....	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s....	96¼	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½
Cleveland Electric 5s..	94	97
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	90	91
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	84
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	97	100
Conn. River Pow. 5s....	95	99
Conn. R. P. 5s, 1937...	97	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	96	98¼
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100¼	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	97	99
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 5s, '18.	96¼	100½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	89	92½
El Paso Electric 5s.....	95	97
Empire Gas & F. 6s....	98½	99½
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s...	87½	90
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s..	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	88	92
Gt. West

TUMBLE HITS COTTON

Break of $2.50 a Bale in Early Trading—Day's Net Loss 21 to 35 Points.

There was a break of approximately $2.50 a bale in the cotton market yesterday during the early trading. Increased nervousness over the export situation, combined with a less hopeful view of peace prospects, continued good weather in the South, and talk of less active demand for goods, seemed to inspire a general selling movement. For a time the market was excited with offerings, heavy and urgent. July contracts broke to 19.50c and October to 18.75c, or 47 and 56 points, respectively, below the closing figures of Wednesday. The market then steadied on covering and the close was 20 to 25 points up from the lowest, on the more active positions, with the tone steady at a net loss of 21 to 35 points.

Liverpool was better than due, but the fact was most generally attributed to apprehensions of inadequate imports, and the market here opened at a decline of 3 to 7 points. Selling was active from the start, and the market soon became very weak. Stop-loss orders were uncovered on the break which carried active months about 75 to 80 points below the high level of the week. The market then showed indications of an improved technical position and an absence of any material pressure from remaining old crop holders.

The weather map showed generally favorable conditions in the South, which naturally contributed to the decline. On the whole, the action of the market was supposed to result from another swing of sentiment from optimism to pessimism with reference to peace prospects and ocean freight conditions.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Wednes.
May	20.10	20.10	19.88	19.88@19.88	20.08
June	..	..	..	19.80 bid	20.01
July	19.97	20.00	19.50	19.75@19.76	19.97
Aug	19.45	19.45	19.44	19.58@19.60	19.79
Sept	..	..	..	19.10 bid	19.45
Oct	19.25	19.26	18.75	18.96@18.97	19.31
Nov	..	..	..	18.98 bid	19.33
Dec	19.30	19.33	18.80	19.01@19.03	19.35
Jan	19.34	19.34	19.18	19.06@19.06	19.39
Mar	19.49	19.49	19.10	19.20@19.22	19.55

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points lower, at 20.15c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.75c; New Orleans, 19.75c; Savannah, 20¼c; Augusta, 20c; Memphis, 20c; Houston, 19.50c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000. Imports, 3,000, none American. Mid-upland, 12.96d. Futures opened barely steady, unchanged to 2 points lower. Closed steady at a net advance of 8@11 points. May-June, 12.70d; July-August, 12.35c; October-November, 11.89c; January-February, 11.76c; March-April, 11.72c.

Manchester yarns dull and unchanged; cloths, a fair business doing.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	5,671	9,325	13,089
Exports	..	8,979	15,322
Port stocks	1,032,843	1,067,994	1,212,567
Interior receipts	5,357	6,870	6,934
Interior shipments	11,913	12,889	12,089
New York arrivals	1,465	..	..
New York stocks	53,447	54,348	165,591

No exports were reported for the day.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

There was a very unsettled, feverish market in wheat, and at the close values were 4¼ to 10¼c net higher. The market was again under the influence of developments in Washington, where the May position advanced to $3.03, making a net gain of 58c from the low point of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $2.94, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $3.16½, nominal, free on board New York to arrive.

HYE.—Market strong; No. 2 Western, $2.15, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	2.80	2.72	2.80	2.69¾	1.13¼	
July	2.28	2.19¾	2.20¼	2.21	1.14¾	
September	1.91¼	1.89	1.91	1.86¾	1.13¾	

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer as a result of the sharp advance in wheat, which brought about a certain amount of covering and some new buying. Talk of congestion in the May position also had considerable influence and the trade is giving somewhat more attention to the cool weather, which has retarded planting operations in the more northern part of the belt. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at $1.74, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	1.53	1.50½	1.52¾	1.50	.76½	
July	1.45¾	1.42¾	1.44¾	1.43	.76¼	
September	1.37¼	1.34½	1.36¾	1.35¼	.75¾	

OATS.

The liberal supplies of oats in the country continue to hold prices within a narrow range. The market yesterday was slightly higher in sympathy with wheat and corn, but the changes amounted to only ¼@⅝c. The splendid outlook for the new crop is also having its effect, and operators hesitate about taking the buying side. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 77@77c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 76@77c; No. 4 white, 75½@76c; fancy clipped white, 78½@80½c; ordinary clipped white, 76½@78½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	68¾	67¾	68¼	68	46¾	
July	65¾	63½	64¾	64¼	43	
September	56	55¾	55¾	55¾	39¾	

PROVISIONS.

Trade was not so large in the provision market, and prices worked off a little under sensational selling of hog products in commission houses. The liberal receipts, aggregating 108,000 hogs at all points, and the lack of outside support were factors on the decline, which lasted throughout the session. Chicago receipts were 24,000 hogs, with 19,000 expected on Friday; Kansas City had 10,000 hogs, and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
May	22.45	22.30	22.40	22.50	13.07	
July	22.60	22.37	22.52	22.60	13.02	
Ribs—						
May	20.95	20.75	20.82	21.00	12.77	
July	21.17	20.92	21.05	21.25	12.82	
Pork—						
May	..	..	..	38.85	39.30	23.87
July	39.15	39.06	39.15	39.65	23.70	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil developed a reactionary tendency during yesterday's operations, and at the close of the day values were 3 to 13 points net lower. There was active profit-taking by traders who had bought at lower levels and also more or less selling by the West. Total sales were 53,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.20@..	16.30
May	16.35	16.30	16.25@16.32	16.35
June	16.33	16.33	16.30@16.38	16.40
July	16.37	16.16	16.36@16.37	16.48
August	16.40	16.16	16.35@16.38	16.47
September	16.41	16.25	16.37@16.38	16.47
October	16.19	16.01	16.09@16.10	16.12
November	15.65	15.61	15.58@15.61	15.71
December	15.68	15.52	15.55@15.59	15.65

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the coffee market yesterday. With a less optimistic feeling as to peace prospects, the trade seemed to be reconsidering the statistical position, although no increased pressure was reported from Brazilian shippers, and July contracts sold off to 8.10 or 28 points under the high level of the week. The general list closed at a net decline of 12 to 15 points. Sales were reported of 46,500 bags. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 10¼c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.02	7.91	7.96@7.97	8.06
June	..	..	8.00@8.01	8.08
July	8.22	8.10	8.10@8.11	8.22
August	..	..	8.17@8.18	8.30
Sept	8.37	8.24	8.24@8.25	8.37
October	..	..	8.30@8.31	8.44
November	..	..	8.36@8.37	8.50
December	8.56	8.43	8.43@8.44	8.57
January	..	..	8.49@8.50	8.63
February	..	..	8.55@8.56	8.69
March	8.74	8.73	8.61@8.62	8.76
April	..	..	8.68@8.69	8.82

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was very quiet and price changes were narrow and unimportant, with operators generally inclined to await fresh developments in the spot market. There was a little covering early, which accounted for an advance of 1 to 3 points, but the demand was only moderate, and during the afternoon prices gradually eased off, losing all the early gain and closing unchanged to 3 points net lower under scattered liquidation by outside interests. Sales amounted to only 3,650 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.36	5.33	5.33@5.35	5.33
June	..	..	5.40@5.42	5.43
July	5.51	5.46	5.47@5.48	5.49
August	..	..	5.50@5.51	5.53
September	5.56	5.52	5.53@5.54	5.55
October	..	..	5.45@5.46	5.47
November	..	..	5.39@5.41	5.42
December	5.13	5.11	5.12@5.14	5.15
January	..	..	4.87@4.89	4.90
February	..	..	4.77@4.80	4.80
March	..	..	4.70@4.75	4.70

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged, with only a moderate demand reported. Prices ranged from 7.50 to 8.50 for fine granulated, but refiners were only taking moderate orders. Some refiners were still out of the market and not accepting any business at all. The local market for raw sugar was very quiet, with refiners inclined to hold off and await developments. It was said that stocks here are moderate and that buyers were not inclined to pay the prices asked by holders, which were 5 5-16c for Cubas, cost and freight for May shipment, although there was a little interest shown at 5¼c, cost and freight. The only sales reported were 5,500 bags of San Domingo sugars, afloat, to a local refiner, at 5 3-16c, c. i. f. New York. The market closed quiet at 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.27 for centrifugal and 5.39 for molasses.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec
Acme Tea 1st pf.	$1.75	Q.	June 1	May 21
Am. Radiator	4	Ex.	June 30	June 21
Am. Rad. pf.	1¾	Q.	June 30	June 21
Beth. S., A.&B.	$2.50	Q.	July 2	June 14
Canadian Pac.	2½	Q.	June 30	June 1
Gt. Lks. D. & T.	1	Q.	May 15	May 9
Homestake Min.	65c.	M.	May 24	May 19
Int. A. & F. Sec. pf.	7		May 21	May 5
Lanston Mono.	1½	Q.	May 31	May 15
Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼c.	Stk.	June 1	May 15

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 22; Henry C. Zilin against Anna S. De Selding, owner; De Selding Bros., contractors $342

LENOX AV, 204; Stolz & Greenberg, Inc., against Laurena C. De Selding, owner; Thomas Ruth and Morris Miller, contractor $135

POST AV, e s, 100 ft s of Dyckman St, 400x —; Katz, Karmen & Arons against 302 Fifth Avenue Corp., owner and contractor $3,473

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, 7 to 12; Edge Moor Iron Co. against N. Y. Steam Co., owner and contractor $28,208

WATER ST, 172 to 180; Edge Moor Iron Co. against N. Y. City District Realty Corp., owner; N. Y. Steam Co., contractor ..$50,602

7TH AV, 592 and 594; Standard Plunger Elevator Co. against Hotel Hermitage Co., owner and contractor $917

8TH AV, 2,930; Abraham Garfein against Harriet G. Coogan, owner and contractor; Thomas Coogan, contractor $631

66TH ST, 304 East; Max Newman against Bernhard Stelter and Gesine Stelter, owners and contractors $72

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 979; Schmidt Brothers against Anheuser-Busch Brewery Association, owners; Andrew Brose, contractor $82

WOODYCREST AV, 1,004-1,068; Tolkow Brothers, Inc., against Woodycrest Bldg. Corp., owners; McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., and Woodycrest Bldg Corp., contractors .$340

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

48TH ST, 129 to 133 West; John Laura & Co. against Bristol Hotel Realty Corp, et al., May 2, 1917 ..... $345

91ST ST, 130 West; Samuel Millinger against Emilia C. Schaefer et al., Dec. 13, 1916 .$176

110TH ST, 123 East; Rudolph Ehrich against Celia Siegel et al. Aug. 7, 1916 ..... $650

110TH ST, 123 East; Philip Silverman against Celia Siegel, Aug. 9, 1916 ..... $900

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK AND PARAGUAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York and Paraguay Company, duly called for that purpose upon three days' notice to each Director, and held on the 20th day of April, 1917, the Board of Directors, by vote of a majority of the whole board, adopted a resolution that it is in their opinion advisable to dissolve the corporation forthwith, and thereupon duly called a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Pursuant to such action of the Directors, you are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of NEW YORK AND PARAGUAY COMPANY will be held on the 21st day of May, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the principal office of the corporation, Room 408, 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to act upon such proposition and the recommendation of the Directors, and to consider such matters connected with the dissolution of the corporation as may properly be submitted to the stockholders, for their consideration and action, including the proposition to consent to take in part payment for the assets to be conveyed upon the dissolution by NEW YORK AND PARAGUAY COMPANY to THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, engaged in a business of the same general character as the New York and Paraguay Company, the stock of said The International Products Company, the same to be distributed among the stockholders in lieu of money in proportion to their interests and respective shares in the New York and Paraguay Company.

Dated New York, April 20, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM P. DOUGHTY,
Secretary of New York and Paraguay Company.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF New York, ss.:

We, the undersigned, RICHARD L. LANNING, JOSEPH H. NASSOIT, and FREDERICK W. ANDERSON, do hereby mutually consent and agree that the partnership heretofore existing between us, under the trade name and style of CENTURY COAL COMPANY, be and the same hereby is in all respects mutually cancelled and dissolved as and from this date.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1917.

RICHARD LEONARD LANNING,
JOSEPH H. NASSOIT,
F. W. ANDERSON.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 6th day of April, 1917, before me personally came Richard L. Lanning, Joseph H. Nassoit, and Frederick W. Anderson, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they duly and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal.] CHAS. D. STEFFENS,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.
Term expires Nov. 28, 1918. Registers No. 18241. Co. Clerk No. N. Y. 610.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of EVERETT, HEANEY & CO.

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business of said firm has been taken over as a going concern by

EVERETT, HEANEY & CO., INC.,

a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. Said corporation has acquired all the assets and has assumed all the liabilities of said firm.

The business will be continued as heretofore, with the principal offices of the corporation at 498, 500, 502, and 504 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1917.

SILAS K. EVERETT,
FRANK J. HEANEY,
RICHARD J. MEEHAN.

EVERETT, HEANEY & CO., INC.
By FRANK J. HEANEY,
President.

SILAS K. EVERETT,
Chairman of Board.
RICHARD J. MEEHAN,
First Vice President and Secretary.

BEST NET RETURN OF ANY POSTAL SAVINGS BOND ON THE MARKET

Accepted at 90% for Postal Savings Deposits
Exempt from All Federal Income Tax

$325,000

CITY OF GALVESTON, TEXAS

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Actual value 75,000,000
Net bonded debt . . . 3,484,483

Population (Est.) 51,000

Galveston, the leading cotton port in the world, the second largest port in the United States, has the original Commission Form of Government and owns property valued at $3,034,396.

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Federal Lt. & Traction Com. & Pfd.

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United Railroads of San Francisco
Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1927

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Union Trust Company of New York, Girard Trust Company, Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore, and Brown, Shipley & Co., issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated August 6, 1917, between holders of the above described bonds and John Henry Hammond, Donald G. Geddes, B. Howell Griswold, Jr., A. H. S. Post and Edward B. Smith, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted an amended Plan of Reorganization, dated April 26th, 1917, of UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO and has filed copies of such amended Plan with the Depositaries named in the Bondholders' Agreement.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Bondholders' Agreement shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such amended Plan, unless within twenty days after the 26th day of April, 1917, he shall have filed with the Union Trust Company of New York, Depositary, written notice of dissent therefrom, specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the Certificate or Certificates of Deposit held by him.

In case such amended Plan becomes operative and effective, dissenting certificate holders may withdraw cash or bonds upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, endorsed in blank, and upon payment of their proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (not exceeding 1% of the face amount of their bonds).

Under the amended Plan bondholders will receive 66 2-3% of the face of their holdings in new 6% Bonds, 8 1-3% in a new First Preferred 6% Stock and 33⅓% in new Common Stock.

Copies of such amended Plan may be obtained from the Depositary or the Sub-Depositaries, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

The expenses and compensation of the Committee will be provided for under such amended Plan without cost to assenting Certificate-Holders in case the same is consummated.

Deposits of bonds under the Protective Agreement above-mentioned will be received by the Depositary or Sub-Depositaries without penalty up to and including MAY 26TH, 1917, after which date such deposits may be received only upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may prescribe.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Bond Certificates issued pursuant to the provisions of new Equitable Trust Company Certificates, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and also that under the terms of said Deposit Agreement they will be deemed to have assented to such amended Plan, unless within thirty days after April 26th, 1917 they withdraw from said Agreement, as therein provided.

The amended Plan of Reorganization has been adopted after careful investigation and long negotiations and the undersigned strongly recommend its acceptance by all bondholders and certificate-holders.

Dated, New York, April 26th, 1917.

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, Chairman,
Brown Brothers & Co.
DONALD G. GEDDES,
Clark, Dodge & Co., New York.
B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.,
Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
A. H. S. POST,
President Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore.
EDWARD B. SMITH,
Edward B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia,
Committee.

Counsel:
E. G. BAETJER, Esq.
CHARLES K. BEEKMAN, Esq.

Secretary:
MORRELL W. GAINES,
59 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Depositary:
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway, New York.

Sub-Depositaries:
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT CO. OF BALTIMORE, Baltimore.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., London.

United Railroads of San Francisco
Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due 1927

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the concurrent agreement for the deposit of bonds dated January 1st, 1917, between holders of said bonds, said committee and said trust company, and The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the bondholders' deposit agreement and concurrent agreement above mentioned, the undersigned, as the Committee under each of said agreements, have changed the plan of reorganization dated September 22nd, 1916, and have filed with the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, Guaranty Trust Company of New York and The Equitable Trust Company of New York, depositaries, a statement of such changes and copies of the same may be obtained from any one of said depositaries.

Each holder of a certificate of deposit issued by any of said depositaries or their successors, shall be deemed to have assented to and authorized the said changes and to be bound in all respects by the same, unless within thirty days after the 26th day of April, 1917, he shall withdraw his bonds upon surrender of his certificate of deposit properly endorsed to the depositary who may have issued the same, and upon payment of $5.00 per bond, which the undersigned committee has fixed as a fair contribution for the disbursements, expenses and liabilities of the Committee. Depositors so withdrawing shall cease to have any rights under said agreements or either of them.

By the terms of the amended plan, bondholders will receive 66 2-3 per cent. of their holdings in new 6 per cent. bonds, 8 1-3 per cent. in new First Preferred Stock, and 33 per cent. in new Common Stock.

The amended plan, after long negotiations, has met with the approval of the Hammond Committee and the approval of the holders of the Junior Securities, and is strongly recommended for prompt adoption by all bondholders.

Further deposits of bonds under the amended plan may be made without penalty on or before MAY 26TH, 1917, after which date deposits will not be accepted, except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Certificates which are listed on New York Stock Exchange will hereafter be issued for deposited bonds either by Union Trust Company of San Francisco, or The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and any holder of a certificate of deposit representing bonds heretofore deposited with either of said Trust Companies or with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who may desire to have the same exchanged for such listed certificates, may do so by surrendering his present deposit certificate duly endorsed in transferable form, to either the Union Trust Company of San Francisco or The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and receive listed certificates in lieu thereof.

Dated, San Francisco, April 26, 1917.

FRANK B. ANDERSON, Chairman,
WILLIAM H. CROCKER,
HERBERT FLEISHHACKER,
I. W. HELLMAN, JR.,
JOHN D. McKEE,
Committee.

Counsel:
PILLSBURY, MADISON & SUTRO, San Francisco, Cal.

Depositaries:
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Market Street & Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 Wall Street, New York City.

Registrars:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York City.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, San Francisco.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, April 30, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14, 1917, for the construction of Swimming Pools at the Cardoso Playground, at First and H Streets, Southwest, and in Piney Branch Parkway, near 16th St., N. W. Blank forms of proposal, plans, and specifications may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The sale of the Smith Ely properties in the Vesey Street auction room yesterday by Joseph P. Day developed some interesting facts which may give realty men food for reflection. The most striking fact was the great difference between the prices paid and the assessed value, the contrast being, perhaps, stronger than has been shown in some time at a public sale. The five Manhattan properties, it is true, were, with the exception of a Front Street parcel, in sections where there has been but moderate demand and the buildings were old. The five Manhattan parcels brought a total of $156,750. Their assessed valuation is $290,700, showing that the purchase price was $133,950 less than the city valuations, a severe loss for any realty holder to check off. These parcels were:

West and Watts Streets, northeast corner, five-story warehouse, 125 by 106.6, leased to the Hudson Navigation Company until May 1, 1927, sold to William H. Whiting for $73,000. Assessed at $167,000.

Water Street, 503 to 509, extending to 255-278 South Street, one-story storage building, 96 by 160 feet; sold to William H. Whiting for $31,750. Assessed for $52,200.

Renwick Street, 15 to 21, four old buildings, 75.11 by 60.3, sold to William A. White & Sons for $11,500. Assessed at $20,500.

Front Street, 367 to 369, extending to 384 South Street, one-story shed and plot, 62.2 by 140.4, sold to the Charles F. Noyes Co. for $10,000. Assessed at $135,000.

Gold Street, 87, a five and a half-story loft, 33.9 by 79.1, sold to E. V. Daly for $30,500. Assessed at $38,000.

In addition to these was a Bronx plot on Prospect Avenue, 25 by 95, vacant, 275 feet north of 187th Street, which was bought by John O'Rourke for $925. It is assessed for $2,400. Three parcels in Queens went for $1,340.

The total amount realized, therefore, was $159,015. The sales were for cash, free and clear of mortgages.

$3,400,000 Mortgage.

A mortgage of $3,400,000, obtained on Oct. 1, 1916, by the New York State Realty and Terminal Company from the Guaranty Trust Company was recorded yesterday. It is for twelve years at 4½ per cent. The giver of the mortgage is the holding company of the realty of the New York Central Railroad. The loan was made on the block bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, which has been leased on a long term to the Paterno interests for apartment improvement. The Park Avenue frontage is now under improvement with a twelve-story house for Fall occupancy.

Operators Buy in Thirteenth Street.

The three old dwellings at 161 to 165 West Thirteenth Street opposite St. Vincent's Hospital have been purchased by Ennis & Sinnott from the trustees of the estate of Julia Millar. The combined plot fronts 63 feet by 103, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. J. Irving Walsh was the broker.

St. Nicholas Avenue Deal.

The five-story flat on the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 133d Street, 26.4 by 100.9, has been purchased by Ferdinand De Lenne from Samuel H. Jackson. The latter acquired it a few weeks ago. G. W. Cahen was the broker.

Gorham Company Sells West Side Property.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company sold to the American Education Press the property at 223 to 227 West Thirty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. On the site are a three-story building and a seven-story factory, the two occupying a combined site 62.2 by 99.9 by irregular. The Gorham Company allowed a mortgage of $115,000 to remain on the property.

National Biscuit Company Increases Holdings.

The National Biscuit Company has increased its holdings in the Chelsea section by the purchase of 81 and 83 Ninth Avenue.

The property, which consists of two four-story buildings, on a plot 47 by 100.5, was sold by William D. Kilpatrick and James M. Cruikshank.

The buyer controls the entire block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, Ninth and Tenth Avenues, with the exception of several small parcels on the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Spear & Co. negotiated the sale.

Tenement Investments.

Sarah J. Sumberg purchased from the estate of Carroll Cunneen the four-story tenement 551 Ninth Avenue for investment. Hulbert Pecks Sons negotiated the sale.

Charles Wynne has bought from Katherine S. Galbraith of Boston the four-story tenement and store 161 West 130th Street, on a lot 12.6 by 99.11. Mrs. Galbraith recently took over the property under foreclosure proceedings.

Bronx Sales.

A client of Kurz & Uren purchased from Mac Levy the five-story new-law tenement, occupying a plot 40 by 100, on the northwest corner of Kelly Street and Leggett Avenue.

Steven B. Ayres and Frederick W. Wright sold for Lawrence F. Lockridge the plot located at the northwest corner of East 176th Street and Park Avenue; also sold for Mary A. Hannan the adjoining "L" plot, with buildings, located on the west side of Park Avenue, running through to East 176th Street. The two plots were sold to the same customer, who expects to develop them very shortly with an industrial building.

Brooklyn.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company has sold 88 Third Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 22 by 100, for Mrs. Anna B. Wood to a client for occupancy.

Marston & Co. sold for Caroline D. Hiss toa client 200 Columbia Heights, extending through to Furman Street, a five-story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 150. It is the intention of the purchaser to reconstruct this building into a modern apartment.

I. Salzberg sold for the Connelly Investing Corporation to C. Bennett two two-family, eleven-room houses, on plot 23 by 100 feet, on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 182 feet east of Fort Hamilton Avenue, known as 1,010 and 1,012 Fifty-third Street. The buyer gave in part payment a plot 80 by 120 feet, on the north side of East Seventh Street, 240 feet west of Avenue O.

S. H. Timmerman purchased from the Realty Associates 616 Carlton Avenue, corner Prospect Place, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 45 by 85.

The Samuel Galitzka Company sold for the Desmond Dunne Company to a client the four-story brick store and apartment house, on a plot 23 by 100, 7,123 Fifth Avenue, and the two-story and cellar brick two-family house 328 Eighty-second Street.

Long Island.

The Jameco Construction Company sold to O. J. Gebhardt a plot 30 by 100, with building, on the southwest corner of Lambertville Avenue and New York Avenue, Jamaica.

M. Blum sold to A. Haas of Long Island City fourteen lots in the Hitchcock addition to Corona. The property is partly improved and the buyer will make additional improvements.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Max Spiegel a plot of lots on the east side of Beach Thirty-sixth Street, Edgemere, L. I., adjoining the Edgemere Club, to A. W. Norton, who will immediately improve with a stucco dwelling for investment.

The Baldwin Harbor Realty Company has sold at Baldwin Harbor to Dr. J. W. Porter the northeast corner of Grand Boulevard and Jackson Street, 120 by 100; to Robert W. Cudder a plot 100 by 100, on Jefferson Street, and to Charles A. Hunt, a plot 100 by 100, on McKinley Street.

Staten Island.

Joseph W. Kniskern purchased through Cornelius G. Koiff a plot on each side of his residence, on the westerly side of Mountain View Avenue, Castleton Corners.

New Jersey.

Charles Broadman purchased for improvement with an apartment house, a plot, 50 by 107, on the west side of Storm Avenue, near Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, from Samuel Dubowsky.

David Engler sold to Maurice Laugher the flat at 334 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, on plot 36 by 86.

Sells $125,000 Noroton Estate.

The estate of eighty acres with large dwelling and outbuildings at Noroton, Conn., known as Pondfield Court, has been purchased by ex-Judge Charles Lockwood of Connecticut, from Frederick Brown. It was recently acquired by the latter in trade from the former owner, Mrs. E. T. Shipway. It has been held at $125,000. Fish & Marvin were the brokers in the sale.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for G. F. Purrington his residence, garage, and large plot on Hobart Street, Gifford Park, Bronxville, to Frederick H. Utaff.

Fish & Marvin sold for Mrs. William H. See her dwelling on Edgemont Road, Scarsdale, to Mrs. W. W. Nichols.

The Robert E. Farley Organizaton sold a plot on Myrtle Avenue, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, to Mrs. Sarah A. Cranston.

$150,000 Maiden Lane Lease.

The Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen, President, has leased from Mary N. Todd, at an aggregate rental of about $150,000, 20 Maiden Lane, corner of Liberty Place, a five-story store and loft building, on a lot 21.6 by 84.8.

The lease is for twenty-one years. Mr. Cohen will extensively alter and modernize the building. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the lease.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Throggs Neck Property Owners' Association has been called for Saturday evening in the assembly room of Public School 14, Eastern Boulevard and Layton Avenue.

The Salvation Army has acquired title from William P. Douglas to the three-story building at 126-130 West Fourteenth Street, 76 by 103.3, which it has been occupying as a training school. The property adjoins on the west the army's headquarters, and had been in the possession of

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,750, w s, 50 ft s of 147th St, 24.11x100, rerecorded from March 20, 1907, correction acknowledgment; Bertha Steinmetzman and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond.....$28,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,491, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 25x100, May 2; Hannah A. Realty Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, 5 years, prior mtg $14,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$4,000

CHERRY ST, 382, n s, 125.5 ft e of Montgomery St, 26.3x94.9x26.4x96, May 3; Beckie Levin to Morris Zin and another, 25 East 90th St., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Adolph Banger, 55 Liberty St.....$6,000

DELANCEY ST, 258, n s, 25x99.9, April 25; Bertha Stevane to Julia R. and Lucie M. Lecocq, 310 New York Av, Brooklyn, due July 1, 1918, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Brownell & Patterson, 71 Wall St.....$1,000

GROVE ST, 25, n s, 90.1 ft e of Bedford St, 32x100, May 1; Lawrence Davis to Catherine Ernst, 1,156 Tinton Av, Bronx, due July 1, 1922; attorney, Herbert Cranmer, 271 Broadway $35,000

LAWRENCE ST, 100-104, s s, 232.3, Old Broadway, 73.9x100, May 1; John C. & Philip M. Becker et al to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$18,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 47th St, 200.10 to s s 48th St 8215.8 to w s Vanderbilt Av, as if prolonged, x200.10 to 47th St x 215.8; Park Av, n w corner of 47th St, 200.10 to s s 48th St x124.4 to e s Vanderbilt Av x200.10 to 47th St x124.4, leasehold, subject to subway rights, &c., Oct. 1, 1916; New York State Realty and Terminal Co. to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, 12 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Ira A. Place, Grand Central Station, New York City, gold bonds.....$8,400,000

STANTON ST, 161, s s, 125 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100, April 23; Isidor Landau to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, due May 15, 1922; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 40 Wall St.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY, May 3; same to Minnie Rottenberg, 106 Lewis St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Stanton St.....$3,000

19TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92, May 3; Nettie Simons to L. Walter Lieseberger and Jos. Jacob, 257 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,000; attorneys, Bernheim & L., 35 Nassau St.....$5,000

25TH ST, 426 West, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9, May 1; Mary C. Hoops to Lizzie Hartje, 462 West 151st St, guardian, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

26TH ST, 223-227 West, n s, 200.9 ft w of 7th Av, 87.10x98.2x irregular, May 2; American Education Press, Inc., to Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $115,000

45TH ST, 341-347 West, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5—this mortgage given as collateral for $55,000 mortgage on 241-247 West 45d St, May 1; The 45th Street Co. to Esther Lewine, 116 East 78th St, due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $166,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $55,000

207TH ST, 20 West, near Bway, April 27; Sherrill Babcock to Jeanne King, 512 5th Av, 8 years; attorneys, Hunt, H. & B., 120 Broadway $2,500

47TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, May 2; Helene McGrath to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest, as per bond.....$15,000

119TH ST, 7 West, s s, 152 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.4, May 2; Rose Smigel to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, 38 Park Row, installments, 83 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,300

127TH ST, 219 and 221 East, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 50x99.11, May 1; Metropolitan Garage, Inc., to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $3,000

128TH ST, 250-252 West, s s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, April 30; George W. Godward to Anna K. Rudolph, 1,103 South 36th St, Philadelphia, Penn., and Susie K. Phillips, 1 W. 74th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $27,500; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

138TH ST, 161 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11, April 28; Mary Foley to Katharine S. Galbraith, 76 William St, due May 2, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

138TH ST, 36 WEST, s s, 298.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 38.9x00.11, May 1; Harry Grohman to Isaac Edelson, 1,351 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $27,000; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Edelman, 320 Broadway $8,000

Bronx.

BARTHOLDI ST, 736, s s, 25x95; Nicola Carinci to Marie E. Fincke, 3,401 White Plains Av, May 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

BELMONT AV, 2,332, e s, 25x100; Stefano Romano to John Lynch, 2,332 Belmont Av, May 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. L. Berry, 2,649 Webster Av.....$700

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; Morton M. Green to Mary A. Chandler, 3,345 Tiebout Av, prior mtg $10,000, May 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1,500

BRYANT AV, 1,025 to 1,029, w s, 84x100; D. H. Jackson Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, April 20, due as per bond; attorney, Marks & M., 63 Park Row..$5,400

FINDLAY AV, 1,926, e s, 36x100; Angelo Levy to Alfred Meyers, 02 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $14,000, May 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Schack, 299 Broadway $2,000

FORDHAM ROAD, 141 West, s s, 23.9x irregular; Digmore Holding Co., Inc., to Thomas W. Brady, 2,450 Webb Av, May 3, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

GRACE AV, w s, 107.10 ft s w of Glebe Av, 25x100; Hedwig Lich to Hulda Patterson, 2,310 Valentine Av, April 28, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$1,000

HONEYWELL AV, 2,082, s e s, 12.10x98.11, Rodman Improvement Co., Inc., to Arthur K. Butler, 870 Bronx Park South, April 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

HONEYWELL AV, 2,084, s e s, 12.2x98.11, same to same, April 1, due as per bond; same attorney $2,250

LOT 332, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Emma R. Smith to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Feb. 23, due as per bond; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$148

SPRING ST, s s, being Lot 61, map of Mount Hope, 100x100; Simon Braunstein and another, 723 Clarence Place, Far Rockaway, to Nicholas, May 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 650 ft e of 183d St, 37.6x99.6 to Macomb's Dam Road x87.11x100.2; Bernard V. Duffy, 2,262 Loring Place, April 28, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

WEBSTER AV, 1,378, e s, 18.10x90; also Webster Av, 1,376, e s, 18.10x90; also Webster Av, 1,374, e s, 18.10x90; Howard B. Tapscott to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, and another, May 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

WILLIS AV, 482, e s, 25x100; James Tryforos et al. to Dorothea Ludder, 482 Willis Av, May 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 26, store and part basement; Mabel A. Kuchenmeister et al to Harry Gluckman, 34 Amsterdam Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1917, April 16; attorney, Hy. E. von Perin, 35 Nassau St.....$1,200

AV 1, 1610, e s, 1st floor and part cellar; 6th St., 756 East, store, Hy. W. Berg to Jacob Hirschfeld, 63 Av D, 3 years, from May 1, 1917; address, Ebling Brewing Co, 760 St. Ann's Av.....$1,080

BROADWAY, 1,697, n e corner of 53d St., 218 West, all; Thos. F. Murtha to Benj. J. Falk, 606 West 115th St, extension 21 years from May 1, 1924; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$10,000

CLINTON ST, 197, and two stores and basements, 4x5; Harris Shadlinsky to R. Mashim & Bro., 29 Bridge St, 5 years, from May 1, 1917, 5 years' rental at $1,380; address, 197 Clinton St.....$1,200

DIVISION ST, 13 and 13½, all; Chas. A. Friedenberg to Elias Brier, 1,151 West Farms Road, Bronx, and Samuel Schill, 115 Division Av, Brooklyn, 6 1-12 years, from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Bogart & B., 61 Park Row $4,800

PARK AV, 1076, corner of 1334 St., store and part basement; The George Bockhaus Co., to Michael J. Keenan, 216 East 70th St, 5 years, from July 1, 1915, 5-year renewal at $900; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$720 and $900

3D ST, 47 West, all; Louis Alivero to Erminio Visintainer et al, 90 Macdougal St, 5 years, from May 1, 10-year renewal; attorney, S. Stark, 299 Broadway $1,500

21ST ST, 534-540 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 100x— all; Greenwich Lithographing Co., to Hy. G. Mason, 128 West 82d St, 4 5-12 years, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Samuel Wasserman, 51 Chambers St..$3,600

84TH ST, 265 West, all; Harry J. Meyer et al, to Adelheit and Charles Ehrhardt, on premises, 9 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Hugo H. Hitterbruch, 80 Maiden Lane, ...$3,500

87TH ST, 122 East, s s, 122.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 15.11x100.5, all; Manzo L. Tuska et al, executors, to Harry Turner, 125 East 84th St, 10 1-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1917 .....$3,700

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,574 North, store; Tobias Realty Co. to Hyman Greenfield, 1,605 Bathgate Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, H. J. Radin, 505 Claremont Parkway $612

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

JANSEN AV, s s, 325 ft w of Wicker Place, 60x100; Robert B. Johnston, trustee, against Ernestine Nathanson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. T. Brackett.

WILLETS ST, 27; Citizens Savings Bank against Israel Koenigsberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beall & Rogers.

112TH ST, s s, between 1st and 2d Avs, lot 31; Jacob Volk against Giuseppe Fusco et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, J. L. Berman.

Bronx.

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, at intersection of n e s of Mathews Av, 10x1,201; Lena Ritter against Oreste Bandini et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, J. Ganswyk, 3 AV, w s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 20x100; Anna C. Stephens against Harry Shapiro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. F. Keogh.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction,

Wednesday, May 16, 1917,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

TRUSTEES' SALE, Estate of Frederick W. Saltzstedter, Dec'd.

147 West Broadway,

S. E. Cor. Thomas St.,

5 story iron front Building with store; size 25x50.

200 Wooster St.,

75 feet north of Bleecker St.

3 story brick Bldg., with store & loft; size 25x50.

323 Fourth Ave.,

N. E. Cor. 24th St.

the three story brick Building with store and apartments above; size of lot 20x82.

772-774 Eleventh Ave.,

S. E. Cor. 54th St.,

the two 4-story Brick Tenements, with one store in each building; 6 and 7 rooms to each family; size of plot 40.5x72.

324 West 108th St.,

Near Riverside Drive,

the 5 story Amer. basement & cellar brick Dwelling, with 2 story dumbjr, butler's pantry & bath-room exten.; size 21.6x100.11. Seen by permit only.

198 & 200 Grand St.,

near Bedford Av,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

3 story brick Bldg., with store & lofts; size 39x100.

DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attorneys, 111 BROADWAY.

Bookmaps and further particulars with attorneys or at Auctioneer's Office, 156 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Big manufacturers are awake to the advantages of a

MILL BASIN

site. Sales and leases are being consummated. Send for our booklet of opportunities.

Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., Park Row Building

Room 2410 New York Dept. "A"

Corner Factory Site

102 x 103

Between Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges, a few cross blocks to Jay Street Terminal. Impossible to duplicate this offering at the price we can deliver. John F. James & Sons, Inc., 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

VALUABLE WATERFRONT PROPERTY on Gravesend Bay; full riparian rights; for manufacturing or shipbuilding; particulars given. Owner, Room 703, 141 B'way, N. Y.

You Never Saw Its Equal For the Price

Beautiful new house located in high-class residential section of Long Island. Has 7 extra large rooms; steam heat, tile bath, parquet floors, white enamel trim. Butler's pantry, extra lavatory first floor, pretty closet room. Plot 60x100. Improved with trees, shrubbery, etc. Golf and tennis nearby. 5 minutes' walk to station—27 minutes to New York. PRICE $8000. Convenient terms. This property is well worth your serious consideration. W. V. Champlin, 836 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

Must Be Sold Before May 15.

Dairy Farm

160 Acres

Within two hours of New York; well watered; well fenced, with small lake and inexhaustible springs. One large up-to-date cow barn (stone) for 40 head of cattle; new and cost $20,000; one large frame barn, value $6,000; two dwellings, value $6,000, and seven other buildings, value $5,000; two silos.

Price $19,000.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St., N. Y.

One Month's Rent Free.

Only $25 monthly, which includes principal and interest, with a small cash payment, will buy handsome seven-room cottage; modern, up-to-date improvements; all large, airy rooms; water, gas, heat, electric light, &c.; porch and plot for garden; few blocks from depot and trolley; 30 minutes from city; in town with schools, stores and churches. For photo, &c., call or write B. Hoyt, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ALL-YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND

8 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; open fireplace; beamed ceiling; tile floors; hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av; easy terms; good title, Browne, 270 Times Downtown.

OVERLOOKING THE LAKE.

Attractive six-room (all large) cottage; all modern improvements; good neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; 10c fare from New York or Brooklyn; great bargain for $2600; need $200 cash at once; will take as low as $17.50 per month balance. HOME, BOX 261 Down-town.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN

Will Sacrifice to Quick Buyer

HOME ON WATER

$8,500 YOUR OWN TERMS

This cosy house is located on a large plot of ground in a grove of fine old trees on the crest of a hill commanding a wonderful sweeping water view for twenty miles. A splendid bathing beach lies almost at its feet, and there is ideal sailing, fishing and boating. The neighborhood is select and refined. A country club provides golf and tennis, and all supplies and living necessities are always available. There are 4 large master bedrooms, besides servants' quarters, an immense living room with open fireplace, baths, running water, electric light. The entire house is beautifully decorated and in perfect condition for occupancy now.

Full information from R. L. KILBY, 4 Malden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. 1522 Cort.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE

Home built one year ago, when prices were 20% less than at present. Will sell less than original cost 7-room house with tiled bath, sleeping porch, large veranda, both gas and electricity; steam heat; 4 large bedrooms. House located at Manhasset, 30 minutes from New York by electric trains; near water and station. Best opportunity to get real bargain at your own terms, at your own price, on the North Shore today. BUILDER, BOX F 119 Times.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE

Best section LYNBROOK, L. I. Only 30 minutes from City. Excellent train service. Seven fine rooms, bath, all latest improvements. Wonderful garden 50 by 250, all planted, fruit trees, chicken houses. Everything in first-class condition. On main road, 10 blocks only from depot and trolley. Sacrifice $3,750. $550 cash, balance monthly. Ideal commuter's home. Laurence Adlersheim, 416 W. 129th St., City

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY

Beautiful home; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., Room 484, 47 West 34th St.

OVERLOOKING THE BAY

New, elegant bungalow, richly furnished, complete, with every modern improvement; six rooms and bath; 25 miles out, South Shore, near station. Must be seen to be appreciated. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

GARDEN CITY

SHOW PLACE.

Three acres; beautiful modern residence; planting alone cost $8,000. Sacrifice.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 1 West 34th St. Tel. 2295 Gresley.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEARBY IN THE COUNTRY

Homes for sale or rent at Mount Vernon, 28 mintues from Grand Central.

A few homes may be rented, furnished, for the summer, to select families, at from $100 to $300 per month.

Stucco house for rent or sale, 9 rooms, 2 baths. Large lot, garden and garage. Rent $1,800. Price $13,500.

Bungalow type of house on a hillside, 9 rooms; great bargain, $6,500.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Pelham Manor On Sound

FOR SALE

Colonial House, 10 rooms, three baths; near water and station; restricted neighborhood; easy terms to responsible party.

FOR RENT

Apartments seven rooms, three baths; beautiful outlook, choicest section, $1,000 upward. A. W. COLE, Owner, 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Tel: 1901—Pelham. N. Y., Chelsea—720.

A Beautiful House

of 7 fine rooms with large glass inclosed porch, magnificent view of water, 800 feet from private bathing beach; price $8,200; terms, $1,000 cash, balance as rent; all city improvements; house has wonderful conveniences; near subway, near trolley; 8c. fare; worth $11,000.

L. S. WILLIAMS, 206 Haven Av., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE--COLONIAL HEIGHTS

new Tudor English fireproof house, with garage; 10 rooms, three baths, spacious sleeping and dining porches; unsurpassed view; near depot. L. H. Tasker, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

Clark, Lee, Tibbitts Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at Woodmere, L. I.

Overlooking the links of the Woodmere Country Club and Woodmere Inlet.

32 minutes by train from New York; one hour by auto.

One of the finest Summer and Winter homes near New York; about six and one-half acres of land, with a handsome, commodious house, combination stable and garage. Grounds are beautifully laid out.

Price $100,000. The land is worth $75,000. The buildings could not be replaced for less than $75,000.

This property is for sale, as the owner has purchased a larger place in the immediate vicinity.

For information apply to the owner, J. H. BURTON, 267 5th Ave., New York, Phone 6002 Madison Square, or Cedarhurst, L. I., Phone 3000 Far Rockaway, or your own broker.

$47 MONTHLY

RENT with privilege of BUYING; all rent money applies on this beautiful six-room house, tiled bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace; steam heat, gas, electric lights; plot 50x140; large trees; in Northern New Jersey, 14 miles out. Overlooking 18-hole golf course.

L.I.C., Box 215, Times Downtown.

A Spot You Have Been Looking For.

An ideal location for an artistic bungalow or home, 30 minutes from New York; high ground; all improvements; no grading; beautiful foliage; 10 minutes from centre of town, stores and depot; on a main macadam thoroughfare; churches and schools within a few minutes' walk; golf, country clubs, delightful motor drives, all outdoor sports; exceptional train service. Call or address TRUSTEE, Room 1822 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

By the Sea

A GENTLEMAN'S

SUMMER HOME

AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

FOR SALE or TO RENT FURNISHED

BEST HARBOR

FOR SAIL OR MOTOR BOATS

To close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; water front; private dock and best anchorage on the coast; no mosquitoes; Pequot Ave., New London, Conn., two acres; trees; house 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; three hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address Fonda, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d Street, New York City.

OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

They built the house around a big stone chimney, with a big fireplace, bake ovens, crane and pot hooks. Last Spring they installed a bath; now have 7 rooms, &c., and "did over" the whole house; there's an acre of land on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden, and a new garage; $6,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Connecticut Shore Front SUMMER HOME FOR RENT FURNISHED

Modern house, gardener's cottage, garage, fruit and vegetable gardens; tennis court; 1 hour from Grand Central. Owner, F 112 Times Downtown.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

For sale, fine residence, corner Taconic Ave. and Oak St.; 12 rooms, modern and up to date; large piazza, unobstructed view, fine lawn, two baths, electric light, hot water, large hall, fine shade; 3 min. from electric cars and R. R. station; land enough for another house, garage or garden; price $9,000. Apply H. L. West, Great Barrington, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Country Estate for Rent

Safe distance from coast; fifty minutes from New York; near station; large trees, two bedrooms; high elevation; extensive view; lawns, woodland, and garden. Room 1003, 64 Wall St.

AN OPPORTUNITY!

Owing to removal to California, must sell first-class, good-paying hotel at New Jersey's finest Summer resort in the mountains, far away from submarine scares, sharks, etc.; will be the most sought-after place these war times. Accommodates 150; entirely equipped; ready to run. Has stable, garage, bowling alleys, tennis courts and boathouse. Has fine patronage and best reputation as moneymaker; easy commuting distance from New York. Splendid chance for a live wire; no others need apply. No agents; exclusive agency. Y 263 Times Annex.

AN OPPORTUNITY

TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

An unusual chance to build your own house from your plans and to your liking. I will sell you the ground and I will build you a house, or you can do it yourself; no obligation to use my plans or my builder; for house and lot, costing $5,000 you pay $1,000 and I furnish the balance, you paying me monthly in lieu of rent after house is finished; location Cranford, most beautiful suburban spot in New Jersey, 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; all city conveniences; no agents. Address EXECUTOR, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

An Opportunity Seldom Offered.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

a 16-room House, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric light; sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate. Address GURNEY, 1 Pine St., New York.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN

Gentleman's Country Home, 70 acres, buildings all new and up-to-date; 10-room dwelling, tenant house, outbuildings; elevation; beautiful views. Commuting distance N. J. Central. Cost $35,000; sacrifice one-half. Address Owner, room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Country Place, South Orange, N. J.

House 10 rooms, 2 baths, piazza enclosed, glass and screens. Finished laundry. Automatic hot water system; plot 100x310; garage, grounds fully planted shrubs, fruit, shade trees. Price $14,000. Owner, 12 Broadway, Room 803, N. Y. City.

Maplewood, N. J.

Residential section of the "Oranges."

We have a complete list of every house and plot for Sale or Rent. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. BUDAL COMPANY, at Sta., Maplewood.

Compare This House With Anything Offered Anywhere

For the price, restricted community; 25 minutes out; near train and trolley, school, churches; new, 6 spacious rooms, living room 14x28, connecting library 10x14, bookcases, seats, fireplace, oak floors, veranda, sleeping porch. Purchase direct. Photo, price, terms, will interest you. Address L. G. Coover, Leonia, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

Asbury Park Allenhurst
Deal Beach Interlaken
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

REDI CUT HOUSES

Buy house from any manufacturer, I will erect and complete on desirable lots either in Oradell, Fairmount or Cranford, N. J. Terms of payment like rent.
G. J. Falkinburg, 57 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.

Let me send you Booklet "T."

P. C. BROWN SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

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BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.

Bogota, N. J.

SPRING LAKE

SEND FOR BOOK "T" OF SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.

E. V. Patterson & Son N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Fruit, tobacco, and onion farm, near colleges. O. S. Gray, Amherst, Mass.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Great Bargain—Plot 72x150 ft., west side White Plains Av., just south of 238th St. subway station; your terms. Douglas & Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let

One-family houses, with garage, 9 rooms, bath, with shower; steam, gas, electric, parquetry; $5,850; $750 cash; balance $15 monthly, with interest. Builder, 1,430 77th St.; take West End Subway to 77th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful little all-year country home for $6,500; living and dining rooms and glass-inclosed porch; kitchen and pantry; 3 bedrooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat, electricity; in old estate in exclusive neighborhood, on high ground; for sale; terms if desired; or will rent; occupancy in June; lakes and country clubs near by; 40-minute commutation trains from 42d St. Write for pictures and further information to Room 904, Astor Trust Building, 501 5th Av., New York, or phone Vanderbilt 2174.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; wide veranda; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl Station; $12,000; terms to suit. Or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8024.

For Sale.—Westchester County, exceptional bargain in quick buyer, 9-room house, near Scarsdale, within ten minutes' walk of new golf and country club; 3 minutes from station; elegant train service; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Price $8,000. R 883 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.—At Larchmont, six-room stucco house; sound view; in a restricted park, with over one-half acre of ground; a bargain for $7,250. H. M. OLCOTT, (phone Murray Hill 2526.) 61 East 42d St., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

At Hudson Heights, Hastings, N. Y.—Two corner lots, $1,100; well located. J. A. Schererer, 1,280 Clay Av., Bronx.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A PATRIOTIC DUTY

to settle affairs while awaiting call to the colors. Owner will sell at LOSS to quick buyer, 9-room dwelling, double garage and choice corner plot; only 3 blocks from station; 28 minutes to 7th Av.; tile and stucco sun parlor; 2 fireplaces; all other modern improvements. DAY'S LABOR CONSTRUCTION, Easy terms. Room 1804, Candler Bldg. Bryant 5256.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

No interest or taxes for one year, title guaranteed, 4-acre farm, cleared, level, good soil, 40 miles from New York, 1¼ miles from station, new house, attic and cellar, barn, poultry house, $3,500, $500 cash, balance easy terms. Edwin S. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

SMALL FARM, $1,800.

Five-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, &c.; town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, &c.; near Conn. two acres; trees; house 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; three hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address Fonda, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d Street, New York City.

Factory building, 12,000 square feet; will enlarge on plot, 150x180, for reliable concern; unrestricted; 2 blocks from railroad and waterfront at Flushing, L. I.; agents please note. Albert A. Volk, 16 Beaver St., N. Y. C. Telephone Broad 3096.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circulars.

JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

$50 CASH and $6 monthly buys my 3-acre farm, hour out; in large town, near depot; good for farm or home; best soil; $700 complete. Caspar, Box 263 Times Downtown.

Eight-room cottage, with all modern improvements, shrubbery, fruit trees; 4 minutes to depot; $3,750; $100 down, balance like rent. Stanley D. Davison, Lynbrook.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 10 fars; craftsman design; 6 large outside rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity; near station, church and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.

Best located house there, situated on hillcrest between lake and valley; plot extending through from street to street; house twelve large rooms and three baths; sell or rent at a bargain. Write, see, or telephone Edward J. Cahill, real estate, Boonton, N. J.

In West Englewood, (PARK SECTION,) a delightful place to live, convenient and restricted. For the two greatest bargains in this beautiful residential park write or see OWNER, LOT 6, no agents, 9 Ogden Av., West Englewood.

ATTENTION. — Change of business forces sacrifice beautiful country home, city improvements, spacious grounds, charmingly situated, plenty fruit; price only $2,750; worth $3,250; easiest terms. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.

Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.

LONG & MILLER,

Tel. 4085 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

MAPLEWOOD, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Houses for sale and rent; reasonable terms. Will you let us know your needs?

J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO., South Orange, N. J. Phone 1000 Bway, N. Y.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Modern house, 7 rooms; all improvements; on main road; chicken house, fruit trees; 2 acres; near West Shore Railroad station, 30 minutes New York; near golf links; $6,400; terms. Box 103, Palisade, N. J.

For sale, 2 acres, house; all improvements; hour from N. Y.; barn, chicken house; 100 young fruit trees; Lackawhana, near depot. Charles Castle, Gillette, N. J.

Farm, 211 acres, 24 miles New York; heavy farm loam and black soil; brooks, scenery; $25,000. John H. Ward, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Splendid opportunity rent Summer home in Catskills; 14 rooms, spacious porches, lawns, modern improvements; $800 season. W 100 Times.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Cornish, N. H.—Country home, eight rooms, bath, tubs, open fireplace; studio; garage; fruit trees; excellent land for garden; churches, stores, &c., convenient; tradesmen call regularly for orders and delivery; completely furnished; fully screened; 50 acres; rent, $400 per year. Z 344 Times Annex.

Attractive new homes, 6-7 rooms, steam, electricity, tiled baths, parquet floors, gas kitchens, fireplaces; $4,500 to $5,800; $500 down. Shaffer, 725 Main St., Hackensack.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two 16-family new houses; equity $25,000 above first mortgage; exchange lots and cash. 1,461 46th St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Handsome offices and showrooms, fifth floor front, on West 45th St., near 5th Av.; will sublet for indefinite period; the only offices of their kind for rent in the beautiful Central Building; furnished or unfurnished. Apply 25 West 45th St., Room 504. Telephone Bryant 494. Mrs. T. L. MacLaughlin.

Two private office extension phones, reception room, use directors' room, completely furnished, high-class building; best location, Wall and Broad St. section; reasonable rent responsible parties; immediate possession. Z 529 Times Annex.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector.

TO LET.—Space in private office; reasonable. Phone Madison Square 448.

STORE TO RENT,

10 West 47th, just off 5th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY SPACE WANTED.

Manhattan or Long Island City. For full particulars requirements see large advertisement on page 4. Fryer-Auster Company, New York.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers; unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Good country home for invalids and elderly people. Mrs. Augusta La Pointe, 320 Main St., Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City. Telephone 480-W Hempstead.

Country Board Wanted.

WANTED.—Board for season at hotel or first class boarding house for family of three, Long Island or Connecticut, within commuting distance New York, where bathing and golf available; applicants being strangers require full information respecting location, transportation, &c. V 288 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 206 EAST.—Single room adjoining bath; private house; references required.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

38TH, at 70 Park Av.—Large handsome room, bath; gentleman; $12 weekly.

43D, 16 EAST.—Completely furnished large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; adjacent to bath; also small room; good service; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable, newly decorated room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Large room; electricity, running water; gentleman.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, boxspring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 116 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for couple.

12TH, 66 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, bath; electricity; gas; private house; reference.

43D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

49TH St., 66 WEST.—Large, small room; bachelor apartment; electricity; high-class house; references.

51ST, 42 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; electricity; telephone; bath; refined; $15 weekly.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 359 WEST.—Handsome rooms, $3-$7; front parlor, twin beds; telephone.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; gentlemen; telephone; elevator. Bean.

66TH ST., 22 WEST, (New York House.)—Single and double rooms, $3.50 up weekly; room and bath and suites, $8 up weekly; hot water, electricity, and steam heat; subway and "L," half block. Phone 10241 Columbus.

66TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished private rooms; excellent central location, telephone service; moderate.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished, large rooms, suites, single rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; telephone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Double, single, also parlor floor; private baths; new management; reasonable.

72D WEST.—Large room, private tiled bath; reasonable. Phone 1242 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST, DESIRABLE ROOM, near subway and elevated; meals optional.

80TH, 275 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

82D, 302 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms; private bath; small room; board.

84TH, 254 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private house; reference required.

76TH, 34 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, bath; private house; maid service; electricity; telephone.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent central location; telephone service.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front basement; conveniences; light housekeeping; select residence; $5.

78TH, 111 WEST.—Bathroom suite; also large, light front basement; references.

79TH, 102 WEST.—Sunny room, private family; references, business people. Wheeler.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor floor, 3 rooms, private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple, studio, doctor's office; vacant June.

76TH, 42 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Attractive single room; electricity; gentleman; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished front room, adjoining bath; suitable couple; references.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Newly furnished house; beautiful rooms; private bathrooms; electricity; rates.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Newly furnished house; beautiful rooms; private bathrooms; electricity; rates.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, parquet floors; continuous hot water.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms; one with twin beds; basement room; convenient baths.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

78TH, 317 WEST.—In newly opened house; fine large and small rooms; conveniences.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Large room or suite with southern exposure, in large apartment house, quiet neighborhood; shower bath; West End. Pearson.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; clean, sunny rooms; electricity; $6, $8, $10.

82D, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, well-furnished, adjoining bath; large; $7 up; electricity.

82D, WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, bath; luxuriously furnished; reasonable; electricity. Schuyler 2982.

82D, WEST.—Bachelor suits; two rooms and bath; private family; reasonable. Schuyler 2982.

84TH, 122 WEST.—Front room, suitable two; one flight; $4; gentlemen only. Flynn.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptional large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parquet; refined dwelling.

84TH, 20 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, modern; housekeeping; subway, "L"; private house.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; electricity; conveniences; refined house; suitable gentleman.

87TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large front room; electricity; $8; gentleman only.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, baths, kitchenette, electricity; $7, $8, $11.

87TH, 267 WEST.—Two outside, elegantly furnished rooms, high-class elevator apartment; every possible convenience. Seventh floor. Evans.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; refined home; breakfast optional; references; reasonable.

97TH, 320 WEST.—Parlor, back room; piano; bath; large front room; electricity.

82D ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, with or without bath; select.

90TH, 303 WEST.—Beautiful large and single rooms; high-class house; board optional.

90D, 259 WEST.—New house; exceptionally attractive, well furnished large rooms; electricity, running water, baths, and phone.

90D, 255 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large and small rooms, with bath; private house.

90TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two; convenient elevated and subway.

90TH, 29 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful rooms; all modern improvements; southern exposure; exclusive location.

91TH, WEST END.—One or two rooms; private, cultured family; exclusive elevator apartment; meals optional. H. B., 165 Times.

90TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms; large or small; exclusive elevator apartment. Harrison, River 3508.

90TH, 301 WEST, Apartment 6B.—Large, cool rooms; river view; private family; gentleman or couple.

91TH, 600 WEST.—Front corner room; superior apartment; private family. Johnston, 9A.

94TH ST., 500 WEST.—Furnished room, facing Columbia campus; private adult family; near subway. Phone 900 Morningside. Graham.

91TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms, 2d Morningside Drive, single, double; running water; excellent care and appointment; all transits; $5 to $10. Apt. 51.

91ST., NO. 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Fine Summer location; near Riverside Drive, Columbia University, libraries, tennis courts, restaurants, and dining rooms; attractively furnished front rooms, southern exposure, singe, $4 week; rear rooms, $4; reception room; bath; parlor floor; electric light, hot water, showers, telephones; Broadway subway, elevated, two surface lines, Riverside bus. Mrs. Grant, telephone Morningside 4867.

97TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences; elevator; subway. Keating.

82D ST., 531 WEST.—A large, sunny, well-furnished room for gentleman; bath; all conveniences; near subway and Riverside; references. Apt. 2.

83D, 503 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; elevator apt. Apt. 27.

98TH, 601 WEST.—OUTSIDE ROOOMS. APT. 52, MORNINGS.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

47TH, 258-260 WEST.—Refined family hotel; rooms $1 day up; bath, suites, electricity, elevator; special rates to permanent guests. Bryant 6068.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room; comfortable and homelike; every convenience; telephone. Morningside 4. Apartment 8.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 433, Apartment 2, Telephone 7471 Riverside.—Two fine connecting rooms; hot and cold water; for business gentlemen; rented singly or en suite; references.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE HOME.
Attractive rooms, with or without private bath; unequaled location; convenient transit lines; breakfast optional; near Park. 19 West 71st.

LIGHT ROOM, bath; highest class; exclusive family, neighborhood. Phone Ellis, 211 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St. subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room; superior board; $12 weekly; 7726 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious, beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath. Noble.

WEST END AV., 611, (89th St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; best location in city; shown until 9 P. M.

WEST END AV., 664—One block to subway; handsome large and medium rooms, twin beds; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 826.—Large room, bath, twin beds, electricity; private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (Near 51st.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

MADISON AV., 180, (near 34th.)—Rooms, studios; all conveniences; $8 to $10.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants room, with breakfast, in private family. V 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires room and evening dinner with private family; state terms. A 402 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT, late 1916, light six touring, red seal Continental motor; run 2,800 miles; $725. M 384 Times Downtown.

BARGAINS—USED CARS—BARGAINS.
CADILLAC, '16, 8-cyl. Touring, like new.
CADILLAC, 1913, 7-pass. Touring; extras.
CADILLAC, 1914, Runs only; overhauled.
BUICK, 1916, Touring Car.
CHANDLER, 1916, 7-pass. Touring; bargain.
FORD, 1917, Runabout, $275.
OLDS, 1916, 8-cyl. Touring Car.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, Model 43.
REO, 1916, Touring; like new.
HUDSON, 1916, Super Six; rare bargain.
STUDEBAKER, 1915, 6-cyl. Touring.
These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., 1,930 B'WAY.

BUICK 1917 SMALL SIX TOURING.
PRICE $850.
Used very little and looks like new; has bumper and one extra shoe and motor-driven tire pump; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1916 6-cylinder roadster; in perfect condition; run 11,000 miles; $720. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

CADILLAC 7-passenger touring for sale by private party; guaranteed to be in good condition; also an electric Colonial body coupe; guaranteed batteries; a desirable and comfortable car for any lady can enjoy both Winter and Summer; owner is moving to Los Angeles; both cars will be sold at a special bargain; no dealers. Apply 25 West 45th St., Room 504. Phone Bryant 494, or call 400 West 46th, Apartment 13B. Phone Audubon 9150, Apartment 13B. Mrs. T. L. MacLaughlin.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
MARMON "34," 1916, TOURING.
Fiat "25-35," Imported Fleetwood Limousine, 1915.
MERCER 1915 Roadster, New Silvertowns.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
PIERCE ARROW "66" TOURING.
MANON, 1917 ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC "8 CYL" TOURING.
PRICE $900.
Model 51, in exceptional condition, handsomely painted and has every possible equipment; ready to be used immediately without spending a penny for anything; must be seen to be appreciated; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening or Sunday, at 1703 BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC touring, 1915, Model 51, 7-passenger, 8-cylinder; motor in fine shape, good tires, and repainted; worth investigation. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 356 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger; perfect condition; sacrifice. 5822 Columbus. Karp.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625 Bryant 5392. Rumills.

CADILLAC, 1917, landaulet, perfect condition; price $3,200. Mr. Hiscoe, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

CADILLAC 1914 five-passenger sedan.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CHALMERS 1917 TOURING CAR;
PRICE $925.
Model 85B, in perfect condition and practically new; has two extra shoes and every equipment; not a scratch or blemish. If you are in the market for a new car see this without fail. Any inspection or demonstration, day, evening or Sunday. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER 1916 touring; splendid condition; slip covers, shock absorbers, extra tire, &c.; $750 to quick buyer. H. H. Loewus, 2,400 Concourse. Tel. 2588 Fordham.

CHEVROLET, 1916, Royal Mail Roadster; appearance and mechanical condition equal to new; a real bargain at $400. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

COSMOPOLITAN Dependable, Practical Instruction, Day, Aft., Eve. AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

FIAT, 1916, "55," special five-passenger, in excellent condition; will sell reasonable. Britton, 208 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

HUDSON Super-Six town car for sale, purchased from the Hudson Company about the 1st of December, 1916; perfect condition; terms very reasonable; no dealers. Address Private Owner, 135 Broadway, Room 307.

HUDSON super-six touring car; run 2,000 miles; like new; Stutz car, six seat body, little used; in very good condition. Phone Plaza 8799.

HUDSON super-six, seven passenger; excellent condition; seat covers; many extras; $1,150. Phone 808 Morristown, N. J.

HUDSON, 1916 cabriolet, doctor's car, practically new. Hendricks, 208 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger cabriolet.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger sedan.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 SEDAN.
H. A. LOZIER, 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

LANCIA, 22 H. P.,
FOUR-PASSENGER, SPORT TYPE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

1915 LOCOMOBILE, 6 CYL.
Genuine proposition in a 6-passenger car that has been gone over mechanically and repainted; new hood cover, Westinghouse shock absorbers, Corning lens, &c.; tires are all practically new, one extra mounted; car bears standard Locomobile equipment; price $1,900. Can be seen at owner's home, 76 Hardenbrook Av., Jamaica, L. I. Phone 1217.

LOCOMOBILE, 1915, "48," seven-passenger touring, just specially painted, new top and slip covers; perfect condition. Britton, 208 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, "38," seven-passenger touring, like new; sell very reasonable. Britton, 208 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, 1911, for sale. Call before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M., Frederich, 118 East 66th.

LOCOMOBILE "30" Berlin limousine, in perfect condition; will sacrifice to quick buyer. D. C. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38; used one season carefully; has electric self-starter, lights, shock absorbers, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1914 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE sedan, 1916, four-passenger.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 seven-passenger touring car; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring, with wire wheels; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige touring, seating seven; 1916 Overland, five-passenger touring car; 1916 Dodge roadster; 1915 Buick roadster; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

OVERLAND.—For hire or sale, a large size Overland touring car, 1916, latest model, or would like a position with private, city or country. W. Cook, 231 Boyd Av., Jersey City, N. J. Tel. Bergen 1084 R.

PACKARD, twin six, 1135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5822. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 1135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5822. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PEUGEOT, 1915 French make, five-passenger; perfect condition; bargain. Britton, 208 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

PIERCE-ARROW touring; late model; starter, lights; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 9869.

PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger limousine.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

REMOVAL SALE.
1917 STUDEBAKER 7-PASSENGER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE 5-PASSENGER.
1916 PAIGE CONVERTIBLE ROADSTER.
1916 EL CAR CHUMMY ROADSTER.
Hupmobile Roadster, Overland, Lozier, Michigan.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

RENAULT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO, 1916, six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring, practically new; excellent throughout; mechanically perfect; any demonstration; a bargain to quick buyer. Mr. Garwitt, 148 West 20th. Phone Chelsea 9815 for appointment.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 38 H. P.,
TOURING, SEVEN-PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916, beautiful 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; appearance and condition like new; has slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1917-1916-1915 MODELS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STODDARD-DAYTON auto delivery wagon for sale; 1½ ton; good tires; $150. Apply 39-43 Essex St., Jersey City.

STUDEBAKER, $500; 1916 6-cylinder touring; runs and looks like new; two new extra shoes. Apply Mechanic, Highbridge Garage, Amsterdam Av., and 167th.

STUDEBAKER coupelet, late model; condition guaranteed, luxuriously equipped; electric starter, lights, &c.; sacrifice for cash. 150 West 55th.

STUTZ, 1916 roadster, many extras, like new. Britton, 208 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

USED CARS
THAT ARE GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS, 1912 "48" limousine with touring body, $500.
CADILLAC, 1914, Summer and Winter top, fully complete, $650.
PEERLESS, 1,896 B'WAY. 8763 COLUMBUS.

WHITE, 1916, "30" landaulet; will sell reasonable. Hendricks, 208 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

WILLYS-KNIGHT coupe, a car for all seasons; 1916 Overland, seven-passenger touring car; 1916 Willys-Knight touring; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring car; 1916 Willys-Knight limousine; we guarantee Willys-Knight and Overland cars. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

WINTON, 6, 1913; fully equipped; electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

WINTON light 6, touring car; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

CADILLAC.—New eight imperial limousine, monthly preferred; very reasonable. Mead, 6200 Riverside.

CHALMERS.—Lady going West for Summer would rent her beautiful 1916 Chalmers landaulet; excellent chauffeur; reasonable. Phone Riverside 9086.

GOOD automobiles hired by month; would sell reasonable price. Apply Cortina, 307 West 70th St.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Thompson Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 2818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Elegant Packard limousine for Summer season; excellent service; reasonable price. J 123 Times.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD, limousine or touring, late, $300 monthly; $2.50 hourly; calling. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE CHASSIS, direct drive, second hand, good condition, any make, for Sing Sing prison vocational training school. Address New York State Prison Council, 17 West 44th.

CADILLAC 1916 runabout wanted. Hiscoe, 43 Exchange Place.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES
ALL STANDARD MAKES.
TIRES AND TUBES.
AT THE RIGHT PRICE.
COME TO 1,989 B'WAY.
S. H. PHILLIPS, 1,989 B'WAY, NR. 67TH. S
AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Storage.

LIVE STORAGE for a few private cars. Call 212 East 52d. Plaza 3583.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; expert systematizer; extensive experience; complete charge; references; $25. V 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, six years' mfg. and commercial experience; Christian; $15. V 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; trial balance, controlling accounts; $15. P. Feinman, 656 Southern Boulevard.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK.—Situation wanted by couple, English-American, cooking and all work of house in small family; no laundry; thoroughly experienced; moderate wages; city or country. A. H., 221 W. 22d.

CULTURED ENGLISH LADY, at present in Central America, wishes post (daily or otherwise) in U. S.; excellent French, (Paris;) German, (Germany;) Spanish, (Madrid;) accustomed to travel; bright and cheerful; best references; good salary required. Address Madame Mason, care British Consulate, San Salvador, Central America.

DAY'S WORK of any kind; good references. Helen Green, 307 West 68th.

DRESSMAKER, by day; artistic, expert; stunning gowns; remodeling; reasonable; reference. J 178 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Young English woman as governess or companion; French family preferred; references exchanged. Julia D. Evans, 210 Hotel Hargrave.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; 2½ years' experience; accurate figures; good penman; $8. V 278 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, years' export experience, familiar office routine; present employed. N 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; 8 years' architectural engineering experience, highly educated, capable of assuming responsibilities; write mail from data; above ordinary; references; $23. N 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable English lady, unquestionable references, (two American,) desires responsible position; $75. B., Room 436, Trowmart Inn, Abingdon Square, city.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, accurate, conscientious, and willing; seven years with last employer; excellent references; salary $15. W 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; fast, accurate typist; willing worker; $10. Miss S., 1606 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; conscientious worker; thoroughly capable; $15-$18. W 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. N 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; several years' experience; intelligent, capable; A1 references; $18. N 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Editorial publishing experience; capable working in any line. N 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptional ability; thoroughly experienced, educated, initiative; clean-cut; $18. J 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; several years' law, insurance, mercantile experience; refined; Christian; $15. V 270 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—Wanted, opportunity to sell stockings or silk petticoats on commission basis to private individuals in Boston and vicinity. Box Z 244 Times Annex.

WOMAN, best references, wishes afternoon work or washing, home. Green, 31 West 99th.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

DAY WORKERS or half time, (10,) colored; references. Dixie Agency, Harlem 7878.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements for firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent juniors for permanent staff of certificed public accountant. N 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager capable executive; nine years' experience; balance sheets, statements, modern methods, correspondent; excellent references; bond if desired; salary $30. V 284 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced assistant credit man, collection, correspondent; references; bond; accounting; student; age 28; married; salary $22. J 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant, experienced, wishes position; attending New York University evenings; excellent references. N 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) typist, capable, experienced; best references; salary moderate. J 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Army reject; knowledge credits; highly recommended; wishes position; advancement. N 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive ability; capable taking charge small office; references; $21. N 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(29;) 10 years' experience, reliable; trial balance; excellent references. J 129 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references; C. Smith, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, English, married, wishes position; sober, willing, reliable; would leave town; five years' experience; excellent references. W 73 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; long experience; good machinist; best reference; strictly temperance; careful driver. Care Mrs. Pollard, 504 West 139th.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, colored, wishes private position; best reference; drive any make car; phone Riverside 3864. St. John, 5 West 91st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, 10 years' experience, desires position; wages $25; references. Care Elston Goro, 160 West 106th.

CHAUFFEUR, (23,) experienced, careful; best references; private family. Hubert, 321 West 118th.

CIVIL ENGINEER, (38,) exceptional ability in commercial work, desires position. N 356 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR-SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED; YOUNG MAN, 25, WISHES POSITION WITH REPUTABLE HOUSE; RELIABLE, GOOD CHARACTER; CAN FURNISH SECURITY; A1 REFERENCES. M 363 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLEGE graduate, (28,) office man, correspondent, detail, credit investigator, executive's assistant, knowledge French, German, desires connection. J 183 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 26 years old, splendid European technical education; six years' experience; $30 week. W 59 Times.

ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED SELLING, MANUFACTURING; would sell good specialty this territory. N 350 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE ENGINEER, live wire, 5 years with general contractor, desires position with efficient contractor near city. J 163 Times.

LAWYER, capable, (41,) long Manhattan advisory practice, good repute, health, courageous, wants employment in any capacity where he may be of use in law, business, or confidential representation. Phone Flatbush 7894.

MAN, 35, competent, 14 years' experience in executive capacity, bookkeeper, cashier, salesman, desires to be located. N 299 Times Downtown.

NURSE, experienced, desires position to care for child (female) during and nursing; thoroughly acquainted with modern methods; satisfactory references. Chas. F. White, Burlington, Vt.

SALESMAN wants good line of silks and cotton goods for manufacturing and retail trade in Baltimore and Washington on commission. Silk, W 75 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, with executive ability and wide experience, wishes engagement with reliable concern; have unquestioned credentials. J 161 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man would like to connect with reliable house, men's or women's wear; road experience. J 166 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced city and road, desires connection with progressive concern. B 160 Times.

SPANISH young man wishes position as bookkeeper or anything, speaking little English. Address Bernindez, 208 East 81st.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Capable correspondent, experienced, energetic; $30 weekly. N 348 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, manager, or caretaker of club, hunting lodge, or estate; possesses executive ability; highest of testimonials W 70 Times.

VALET.—Thoroughly experienced, wishes to change. Naughton, 201 East 61st St., New York City.

VETERAN (Philippine war), 28 years old, some selling experience, strong physically and mentally, educated, quick-witted, can adapt himself quickly, wants position; best references. L. Meyers, 959 Jackson Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, competent bookkeeper, cashier, or statistician, desires position in growing concern where good work will be appreciated and warrant continued employment; best of references. O. H. Kerkman, 166 West 4th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, six years' practical business experience, foreign exchange, wishes position, commercial house; moderate salary. Box 409, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) Russian, experienced in bookkeeping; knows stenography and typewriting; unquestionable references; salary no object. Stephane Mackas, 340 Cherry St., City.

YOUNG MAN, 19, three years' business experience, business school graduate, also high school education, seeks position with advancement. W 64 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced shipping, receiving, selling, desires connection reputable manufacturer. V 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position at anything with advancement; references. N 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with business qualifications desires position offering a future. N 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, selling ability, desires local or road position; experienced. J 179 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK.—L. C. Smith machine, and office assistant; state experience and salary desired. F 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (with ability to prepare a balance sheet and profit and loss statement,) to assist auditor on general books; state age and experience in detail; salary $20-$25. B 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, one familiar with retail furniture preferred. Morris, 267 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; must have best references. F 183 Times.

COOK, &c.—Woman for cooking and washing in small family. Apply 128 Manhattan Av.

COUPLE wanted for cottage near New York, to take full charge, including housekeeping, cooking, &c.; good wages. Apply between 2 and 5 P. M., 25 West 54th St., or after 8 P. M., 142 East 27th St., Apt. 17.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS and stenographer; many permanent openings for competent operators at salaries $12, $15, $18. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

GIRLS WANTED.
Several vacancies in office of manufacturing organizations for girls who have had experience in accounting and in stock records; good opportunity for American ambitious essential. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, age, salary expected, and giving references. Z 335 Times Annex.

GIRLS WANTED.
Steady positions, good pay, up-to-date factory; can earn $9 per week and up. Tension Envelope Co., 87 54th St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

BRIGHT, CAPABLE ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY; ACCURACY AND ABILITY TO GRASP DETAILS READILY ESSENTIAL; FOR A CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY; STATE EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE; SALARY $50 PER MONTH. C 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE WORK.—Girl who writes good hand, grammar or high school graduate; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious girl; salary to commence $8. B 472 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR wanted; clean-cut lady of refinement to do some special outside work requiring calls on the business public; salary and commission; must have had experience in soliciting; references required. Call 9:30 to 10 A. M., 814 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — RAPID AND ACCURATE L. C. SMITH OPERATOR; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED; ALSO NATIONALITY AND RELIGION, IF ANY; GOOD AND PERMANENT POSITION FOR THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 889, MADISON SQUARE BRANCH.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, who can write good English, punctuate, and spell correctly; assist general office work; high school and one-year experience; for Protestant institution; $65 monthly; very desirable office conditions. Telephone Higham, Lenox 6052, between 9 and 10, Friday, Saturday, for appointment, day or evening.

STENOGRAPHER. — Correspondence, typing, record writing, association work; modern building, Times Square; 9 to 5; $13. Address, in own handwriting, J 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Straight dictation work; Hudson Terminal location; $16 week to start; good opportunity for right girl. V 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experience necessary. Apply in person, Hinkle Iron Company, 534 West 56th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STOCK GIRL.—Wanted, experienced and capable stock girl, gown dept., high-class speciality store; splendid opportunity for right girl; call morning. Oliver A. Olson Co., Broadway and 79th St.

SUPERVISOR for Harvey Bldg., for doctors and dentists, on 149th St. and Courtlandt Av. Apply by letter, S. E. Jacobs, 30 E. 42d.

TEACHER.—A1, day and evening; experience essential; lucrative position. C 203 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—L. C. SMITH OPERATOR; MUST BE RAPID, ACCURATE, AND FAMILIAR WITH MAKING STENCILS FOR NEO-STYLE WORK; GOOD POSITION, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY DESIRABLE; STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND RELIGION. J 173 TIMES.

WOMAN can easily make good salary by selling our goods on liberal commission basis. Address J 113 Times.

YOUNG LADY of refinement and good address, experienced, to interview the best families of Newark and suburbs for home photography; salary, commission. Address G. H. Walters, 917 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG LADY for office work, and also as stenographer and typewriter; state salary expected. Reply E. B. H., V 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted, bright, for clerical work in large office; good opportunity. B 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN OVER 16 FOR CLERICAL WORK IN CLOTHING FACTORY; MUST BE GOOD AT SIMPLE ARITHMETIC. APPLY 9:30, FRIDAY MORNING, C. KEENON CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 754 PACIFIC ST., 3 BLOCK

TELLS OF MEETINGS OF WAR PLOTTERS

Hotel Clerk Identifies Lamar as One Who Registered Under a False Name.

FAIL TO TANGLE GOMPERS

Labor Leader Says He Tried to Save Buchanan from Perils of Munition Conspiracy.

Notwithstanding vigorous protests by counsel for the defendants, T. W. Horner, room clerk of the Hotel Sherman, in Chicago, was allowed to give evidence yesterday to prove that the men now on trial for plotting in this country on behalf of Germany to block the manufacture of munitions came together to the hotel where he was employed after the arrival of von Rintelen in this country. The Government contends that the six men who are being tried with von Rintelen and David Lamar, were members of the so-called Labor's National Peace Council, and that they met in Indianapolis, Atlantic City, Chicago, and Washington to develop the conspiracy of which they are accused.

Horner testified at the close of the cross-examination of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the objections to his evidence were based on the allegation that it was irrelevant in that there was nothing to show that the meetings were held for an improper purpose.

In the cross-examination of Mr. Gompers, counsel for the defense sought to show the labor leader was prejudiced against some of the defendants, and that the alleged propaganda of Labor's National Peace Council for peace and against the munitions business was in line with the principles which labor organizations had professed for years. Mr. Gompers told, in answer to a question, how he had labored to get Frank Buchanan, a labor leader and in 1915 a Congressman, to disconnect himself from Labor's National Peace Council.

"I told him," Mr. Gompers testified, "that Senators and Representatives had been approached by Martin and Schulteis, (two of the defendants in the present case,) on matters of legislation, who posed as labor leaders when they had no right to represent themselves as such. I knew this to be a fact for various reasons, one being the word of the members of Congress who had been approached. It was for that reason, among others, that I warned Buchanan of the two men. I did not want to see a great, big, good man wasted. I was fully convinced that he had been imposed upon, but my confidence was somewhat shaken."

Mr. Gompers admitted that labor had always been in favor of disarmament as a means to international peace, but he asserted that the position of organized labor had been from the first against an agitation to suppress the munitions industry or to convert it into a Government monopoly.

Frank Moss, who represents ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler, one of the defendants, asked if it had never been charged that Mr. Gompers had used his position to deliver labor into the hands of the "trusts."

"That is untrue. No one has ever seriously made such a charge," answered Mr. Gompers.

"Why do you say 'seriously'?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Because you are not serious when you ask it."

Mr. Moss said that he was serious and that the witness must not insult him.

"Nor can you insult me," replied the labor leader.

M. M. Dolphin questioned Mr. Gompers about his famous trials for contempt for discussing the Danbury Hatters' Case in the organ of the American Federation of Labor after he had been forbidden to do so by a United States Court. Federal Judge Cushman overruled the question whether he had not been sentenced to two years in jail for contempt, but the witness pleaded to be allowed to answer and was permitted to do so. He said:

"To begin with, I was not sentenced for a violation of the Sherman act. Next, I was not sentenced for two years. I was sentenced twice to one year for contempt of court because I had discussed a matter that the court had forbidden me to discuss. The first time the Supreme Court reversed the sentence of the lower court. After that I was sentenced a second time by the inferior court and again the Supreme Court set aside the sentence. I am free and at large and never served the sentence and the Judge who sentenced me is no longer a Judge."

T. W. Horner, the room clerk at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, then identified David Lamar as the man who had registered at that hotel as E. Rusky in July, 1915. A mass of documentary evidence was then introduced to show by hotel registers, bills, and accounts that ex-Representative Buchanan, Lamar, Frank S. Monett, Henry B. Martin, and H. Robert Fowler—five of the defendants—had been at hotels in different cities at times when the prosecution charges, conference were held to further the alleged munitions conspiracy. Counsel for the defendants expressed a willingness to save time by admitting the authenticity of signatures on hotel registers instead of having them proved by a laborious process, and Judge Cushman directed that the offer be accepted.

Albert Massey, counsel for von Rintelen, called the attention of the court to the publication of certain statements not put in evidence, which it was said were made by John C. Hammond, who testified on Wednesday. The statements referred to were contained in memoranda brought into court by Hammond, and which purported to tell of his relations with von Rintelen.

"These statements are a tissue of falsehoods," said Mr. Massey. "They are entirely outside of the proceedings in this court, and the witness could not have testified to them without perjuring himself."

Mr. Massey said that the publication of the statements was clearly in contempt of court, but that he did not impute any improper motive to those who published them, and did not wish to press the matter. He asked the court, however, to admonish reporters not to print anything in connection with stories of the trial except proceedings in court. This Judge Cushman did.

Julius Robertson Left $1,271,383.

Julius Robertson of L. F. Robertson & Sons, dealers in leather goods, who died Oct. 21, 1914, left an estate appraised yesterday at $1,271,383, the bulk of which went to members of his family. He left $25,000 to the Montefiore Home, and made four other charitable bequests of $1,000 and nine of $500 each. The largest asset consisted of stocks and bonds valued at $835,760.

FOR 7 ON SCHOOL BOARD.

Senate Passes the Measure Which Reduces Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—After a lively debate the Senate today, by a vote of 40 to 5, approved the Lockwood bill codifying the State laws governing education, reducing the membership of the Board of Education in New York City to seven members, and providing that in every other city of the State the Board of Education shall be composed of not less than three and not more than nine members. The present Board of Education in New York City is composed of forty-six members.

Another section of the bill sets aside 4.9 mills of every dollar of assessed valuation in a city for educational purposes and provides that in New York City the Board of Estimate must appropriate this amount for the Board of Education which by the bill is practically independent of the administration except as to funds in excess of 4.9 mills. It is estimated that the Board of Education in New York City, keeping within this allowance, would have approximately $500,000 more annually than it has at present.

The term of office of the Commissioner of Education in New York City is fixed at seven years. The members are to be appointed by the Mayor on the first Wednesday in January next year.

LOOKS FOR PEACE IN MEXICO

Our Ambassador Regards Carranza's Inauguration as a Guarantee.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—A bill has been introduced in Congress giving President Carranza extraordinary powers to deal with the financial situation in Mexico.

The American Ambassador has issued a statement to the press expressing his belief that the inauguration of President Carranza is a guarantee of the peaceful rehabilitation of Mexico. The statement reiterates Ambassador Fletcher's satisfaction with the announced determination of the Mexican Government to maintain its neutrality.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 3.—After having been exiles from Mexico for three years, Alfonso, Gabriel, and Julio Madero, brothers of the former President, have received full amnesty from the Carranza Government, together with passports, signed by President Carranza, allowing them to travel freely in Mexico. Alfonso will start for Mexico City on Monday. Two others of the Madero brothers, Emilio and Raoul, who commanded Villista forces, have not yet received amnesty.

DIVORCED IN DEATH HOUSE.

Final Action of Rabbis Enables Schuster's Widow to Remarry.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, May 3.—Alexander Schuster, condemned murderer, was divorced from Jennie Schuster at a rabbi divorce court held in Sing Sing death house today. If not divorced, his widow would not have been able to remarry in the Jewish faith. It was the condemned man's wish that his wife be freed, not alone that she might marry again, but that she might not share the stigma of his execution.

Take your car

and run over to our place today or tomorrow and get a bundle of fruit trees and berry bushes that will make you mighty glad you came when you eat the fruit next year. No, it's not too late to plant,—not if you come right away and get Hicks quality (guaranteed) at ordinary prices. Make a date with your car for today or tomorrow and come out!

I. HICKS & SON
"Sixty Years of Knowing How"
WESTBURY, L. I.

GORDON—2¼ in.
an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
TOPS AND BANDS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE SHOULDERS. 2 for 30c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

A·C·WEAVER sells GOOD clothes
Where Columbus meets Broadway at 66th St.

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

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Apartments Private Homes
Hospitals Lofts
Institutions Office Bldgs.
Hotels Country Homes
will be discussed in a series of advertisements on this page. You will be interested to know how Bliss Service has successfully solved the problem.
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Special—Fibre Silk Sox
25c
Friday and Saturday Only
Regular Wallach 35c hose. Lisle lined for strength.
This may be your last opportunity to stock up on these sox at 25c a pair.
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246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS today with PHILADELPHIA. 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Blue Serge Week

One of the main reasons for the success of these stores is that we give our customers what they want when they want it; moreover, it's our aim to know what they are going to want and when they are going to want it.

We knew last Fall that New York men would be wanting blue serges this first week of May—and behaved accordingly; which is why we have so many.

Why the values are so extraordinary is due mainly to war conditions in the woolen market, but partly perhaps to the fact that we foresaw them.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits
$20, $22.50, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40

Not forgetting there are lots of good suits here that are neither Blue nor Serge.

Whatever your clothes taste hankers for—you'll be likely to satisfy it here.

Will you try?

A pair of White Flannel Trousers practically adds a suit to your wardrobe. Prices $5 up.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST—Bankbook No. 1261835 of the Bowery Savings Bank, 130 Bowery, N. Y. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 17th day of May, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST.—Gold mesh bag, inscribed "Mrs. J. H. Fredlander," 350 West 72d, purse and trinkets; Ritz-Carlton, Arnold's, Bonwit Teller; reward return. Telephone Lenox 4161.

LOST—Tuesday, diamond Lavalliere with emerald centre stone; an heirloom; suitable reward. Address J. M. Shepherd, 121 East 51st St., Paterson, N. J. Phone 3463-M.

LOST — Grand Central Railroad Station, or 42d St., to 5th Av., to 34th St., purse containing $185; very liberal reward; little savings. F 186 Times.

LOST—In Altman's, plain gold card case with chain and ring, sapphire clasp, diamond shape; monogram "D. M. S."; $25 reward. Return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc.

LOST—Wednesday, near McCreery's, Delta Tau Delta pin, "J. F. R" on back; reward; valuable because of association. C. R., 88 Cooke Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's tan traveling bag containing lingerie and toilet articles. Please return to 114 East 18th St.; no questions asked; liberal reward.

LOST—Gold bar pin with diamond, ruby, and sapphire, 125th St. car, or subway. Reward for return to Mrs. Hamlin, 105 Morningside Av.

LOST—At St. Regis Hotel, or returning, large diamond horseshoe; suitable reward. J. C. Goodrich, Marie Antoinette Hotel, Broadway and 67th St.

LOST.—April 20, in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, diamond and platinum ring; liberal reward. Morris & Co., jewelers, 1,465 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond platinum rim, off square wrist watch, Monday, April 30; reward. Return to Warrington, 148 West 57th.

LOST—Diamond and pearl bar pin, on April 10; $200 reward if returned to Apt. 810, Cumberland Hotel, Broadway, at 54th.

LOST—Leather watch fob and gold charm, with name, Bleecker Marquette, inscribed; reward. Return Room 617, 105 East 22d St.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere, between 155th, 160th Sts., Amsterdam Av., Riverside Drive; large reward. Dwyer, Room 901, 302 B'way.

LOST.—Gold watch, leather case; library or Comedy Theatre Thursday night; reward. Morehouse, 414 West 118th; Morningside 3502.

LOST—Coral cameo pin, in the vicinity of Broadway and 116th St.; reward. E. B. Hopwood, 29 Claremont Av.

LOST—On 8d Av. surface car or 57th St., 3d and 2d Av., blue satin bag; finder please communicate. Madison Square 6350.

LOST—Reward, cameo pin surrounded with pearls, lost Monday, 8th Av. car to 144th St. Wiechers, Melrose 3325.

LOST—Green purse, New York Central train, or waiting room; suitable reward. J. S. Dolan, 101 Park Av.

LOST—Lady's open-face gold watch; monogram "M. E. C."; reward. Apartment 32, 2,102 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, initialed, Wednesday, 8d Av., near 87th. Johnson, 12 East 88th.

LOST—Flexible gold bracelet with clasp, May 1; reward. B. C. Tuthill, 121 Duane St. Worth 2563.

LOST—Lavalliere, 3 stones, 5th Av.; $15 reward. Magnet Lunch, 130 West 36th.

$100 REWARD
for solitaire diamond, about 2 carats, lost from ring, May 2, between East 67th St., 5th Av., Broadway, 54th St., and 42d St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$200 REWARD.
Circular pin, black pearl, surrounded with diamonds. Finder return Superintendent, 777 Madison Av.

REWARD.—May 1, Broadway, 71st, 76th, 17 sapphires graduated in barpin. Return Apt. 9 North, 171 West 71st.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, from 64th to 78th St.; answers to name Mickey; green collar, name, address on inside; liberal reward. Kindly return to The Dog Shop, 31 West 46th St.

LOST—On Tuesday, gray angora kitten. A little girl's pet, who is heartbroken on account of the loss; reward. 310 West 92d St. Riverside 838.

ADVERTISEMENT.
STEEL SHEETING
FOR SALE. About 1,200 tons Lackawanna Steel Sheeting 14 inches by 53 ft. long. Driven once only. Can begin shipment May 5th.
CARTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 45 Broadway. Phone 1929 Broad.

Our Annual May Sale of Children's French and American-made underwear (planned months in advance) is admittedly beyond competition; garments made to standard "Best" full measurements; unequalled in assortments, quantity, materials, workmanship and values.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879

Continuing Today

The Annual May Underwear Sale

For Children and Women

Offers unprecedented opportunity for wise economy in providing for present and summer needs—assortments are now at their best.

Sale of Children's Domestic Underwear
Best's standard sizes and roomy patterns.

Knickers, 2 to 10 years.	.39, .49, .59, .69
Children's Drawers, 6 to 16 years.	.39, .49 to .89
Nightdrawers, Crepe or Muslin.	.65, .75
Princess Slips, 9 to 16 years.	1.00, 1.50, 1.95
Princess Slips, embroidery trimmed, 2 to 8 years.	.69, 1.00, 1.50 to 1.95
Band Skirts, flare ruffles.	.39, .69, 1.00
Gowns.	.69, .89, 1.00
Madras Underwaists, 2 to 14 years.	.75

Sale of Children's French Underwear
Large Assortments—Beautifully Hand-made.

Knickers, 3 styles, 2 to 10 years.	.75, .95, 1.25, 1.45
Drawers, 6 to 12 years.	.65, .75, .95, 1.10, 1.25
French Waist Skirts, 1 & 2 years.	.85, 1.35, 1.50, 1.95
French Princess Slips, 4 & 8 years.	1.50, 1.75, 1.95 to 2.75
French Gowns, 6 to 14 years.	1.50, 1.75, 1.95
Princess Slips, 9 to 14 years.	2.95, 3.25
French Underwaists.	.85, 1.50, 1.95

Sale of Little Children's Wash Dresses
Discontinued models (some mussed or slightly soiled) from the regular stock. Long waisted, Russian, yoke and Empire models. Not all sizes in every style.
To Close Out
Formerly 1.20 to 1.50, now .80
Formerly 1.50 to 3.00, now 1.20
Also an odd lot of hand-made dresses in different styles, slightly soiled and greatly reduced.

Sale of Women's French Underwear
New Importations, hand-made, fine materials.

French Gowns,	1.59, 2.95, 3.95, 5.00
French Envelope Chemises.	1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 5.00
French Chemises.	1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95
French Corset Covers and Drawers.	1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 3.95
French Petticoats.	1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 5.00

Sale of Women's New Petticoats
Summer Styles and Weights—at Special prices.

Women's Pique Petticoats.	1.00, 1.50
Women's Tub Silk Petticoats.	2.95, 3.95

Sale of Women's Domestic Underwear
New merchandise at large price concessions.

Muslin Gowns.	1.00, 1.95, 2.95
Muslin Envelope Chemises.	1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95
Bodices, of Crepe de Chine or Satin.	1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95

Sale of Misses' Petticoats
Excellent Qualities, insuring long wear.

Misses' Muslin Petticoats, length 32 to 36.	1.50 to 1.95
Misses' Tub Silk Petticoats, length 30 to 34.	2.95

Sale of Women's Summer Negligees
New styles, dainty and summery.
Of Voile or Lawn, with polka dots. Prices according to materials. 1.95, 2.95, 5.00
Of Crepe de Chine, 3 styles, in the new colors. 7.95

Women's Wash Skirts
Every "Correct" new Summer model is included.
24 styles of Cotton, Gabardine, Linen, Pique and Government Khaki.
Prices according to materials. 2.95, 3.95 to 8.75

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Draw $400 monthly in your time of greatest need
Insure Yourself Against
1—Loss of time from illness
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Double protection under the most favorable terms ever offered

Illness or accident comes to *every* man at some time in his life. They mean *loss* of *income* thru *loss* of *time*.
Your *time*, and your ability to work, are your two *most* valuable assets. Once lost, they can never be replaced. It is far more important to insure yourself against their loss than against the loss of your house, or other property, which *can* be replaced as long as you have *your health* and *can work*.
Here's a form of insurance protecting you against financial loss thru *loss of time* from illness and accident and at a lower cost than ever before:

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE
This policy, which costs you only $114.00 annually, pays you:
$400.00 monthly (*one day to one year*) for loss of time from illness.
$400.00 monthly (*one day to four years*) for loss of time from accidents.
$800.00 monthly (*one day to four years*) for loss of time from travel accidents.
$10,000.00 increasing to $15,000 for loss of life, sight or limbs, from ordinary accidents.
$20,000.00 increasing to $30,000 for loss of life, sight or limbs, from travel accidents.
PREMIUM $114.00 Annually—COVERS:
All accidents: all illness; no medical examination.

Another Policy—Premium only $24.00 annually
At this very low rate it protects you against financial loss thru loss of time from sickness and accidents. *You get:*
$100.00 monthly (*one day to one year*) for loss of time from illness.
$100.00 monthly (*one day to four years*) for loss of time from accidents.
$200.00 monthly (*one day to four years*) for loss of time from travel accidents.
$1000.00 increasing to $1500.00 for loss of life, sight or limbs from ordinary accidents.
$2000.00 increasing to $3000.00 for loss of life, sight or limbs from travel accidents.
Either of these policies, issued by one of the largest Casualty Companies licensed by the State of New York—assets $12,000,000. When writing please be sure to use your regular business letter head and state your age and business.

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84 William Street Room 600 Telephone 5725 John